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TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

☞The Philadelphia Navy Yard has long been a hospital for decayed politicians, and has been managed to keep Tom Florence afloat rather than to refit our vessels of war. Last year a board of naval officers was appointed to examine into its affairs, and though the report was sent in eleven months ago it has but recently been made public. The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes extracts from it, by which it appears that there has been a waste of nearly $100,000 yearly in the yard. Among other leaks found it seems that the "second clerk to commandant" has *never been seen* by that officer, the gallant veteran, Com. Stewart; that the "clerk of the yard" has done no duty for *four years*, although drawing a regular salary; that the office of "master laborer" was useless; that most of the time nearly one-third of the men employed were not needed; that they went out of the yard without working as soon as the roll was called; that politicians controlled all the appointments, and that the chips were sold for less than it cost to pile them, while wood was bought by the hundred cords to maintain fires, for which the chips ought to have been used. These things must have been practiced with the knowledge and connivance of naval officers. Why not follow up the investigation to ascertain who they were and then tear the epaulets from their shoulders?

☞The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee profess, we believe, to be still at work, but even to this day they have not summoned Henry A. Wise, who, according to his own statement, is probably in possession of a greater amount of important information upon the subject than any other man living. The Committee waste their time in bringing men before them as witnesses who either know nothing or are disposed to court sympathy as martyrs by refusing to tell anything and getting themselves imprisoned for their obduracy, but shrink like miserable cowards from calling upon the Ex-Governor of Virginia, who has proclaimed upon the stump and in published letters that he knows such facts in connection with the Old Brown treason as would startle the nation like ten thousand thunders. Is this to be tolerated?

But possibly the Committee mean to summon Ex-Governor Wise one of these days. Perhaps they are waiting to have the small affair of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency settled. But what business have they to neglect or postpone a great official duty for any such reason?

☞There are various modes of salutation common among different nations; some people rub noses, some kiss the cheeks, and others shake hands, but we are puzzled as yet to know how the Japanese accost the ladies upon their first introduction. The Philadelphia American, speaking of the introduction of Miss Ledyard, the grand-daughter of Gen. Cass, to the members of the legation from his majesty, the Tycoon, says "they did not shake hands with the lady, as this would have been contrary to their instructions in relation to the fair sex before they left home," but the New York Herald says they "shook hands with her with uncommon heartiness." How are we to reconcile these contradictory statements or how vindicate the truth of history? The subject is of such paramount importance that we trust the chief Prince of the embassy or the young lady herself will set the matter right by a card in the newspapers.

☞The Mozart Hall, or Fernando Wood wing of the New York Democracy—those who were excluded from Charleston because they would not affiliate with the freesoilers and Wilmot provisoists—unanimously adopted the following resolution last week:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of this city on the utter prostration and annihilation of Tammany Hall as a political institution. Its corruptions, deceptions, and repeated offences against the Democratic party have rendered it more recently of the whole country, have sunk it so low that no decent man longer acknowledges its authority; all now look with hope and confidence to the Mozart organization, which will be maintained vigorously until it absorbs every independent, honest Democrat, and redeems the party from the miserable and venality of the leaders and Sachems of Tammany Hall.

It will be remembered that Mr. Fowler, the defaulting postmaster, was the chief of the rascally Sachems. Fernando Wood, young Joe Smith, and Victor Emanuel are equally entitled to consideration in the history of the year 1860, for having severally rebelled against Tammany Hall, the Vatican, and the corruptions of Mormonism.

☞The friends of the Constitution and the Union in Tennessee will hold a meeting in Nashville on Saturday next, to ratify the nomination of John Bell and Edward Everett, for President and Vice President. The entire delegation from the State to the Baltimore Convention are expected to be present. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Tennessee is all alive with enthusiasm on behalf of her noble son and the eloquent statesman of Massachusetts.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says that evidence will be produced to prove that the Lecompton Constitution was not only prepared in Washington, but by whom it was written, then copied, and to whom it was submitted before being sent to Kansas. The original draft is said to be in that city, and was revised by members of the Cabinet. The Lecompton Convention received and acted upon it in the form it left Washington.

☞We have at last a confession from a Democratic source that the party is in danger. The Richmond Enquirer says "the effort that is now being made by certain parties to *fix up* delegates from the cotton States to the Baltimore Convention, if successful, will seriously tend to the permanent disruption and dismemberment of the Democratic party." Has not the *wise man* of the Enquirer seen other portents which "seriously tend" to the same happy conclusion?

☞We do not say that Mr. Buchanan retained Mr. Fowler in office after he knew he was a defaulter. But unquestionably he retained him for years after he might have known it and by the exercise of a proper scrutiny would have known it. Had Mr. Fowler been a political opponent of the Administration, his peculations could not have gone on undetected and unexposed for even three months.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS STEP-FATHER.—Information was received yesterday by telegraph of the murder of a child aged about six years by Lewis Janier, its step-father, on Muldraugh's Hill, in Hardin county. The man was in the city yesterday, and called at the furniture store of W. C. Moore, Fourth street, upon whose farm he resides. A large reward is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

Janier is about five feet seven inches in height, with sandy hair and light moustache. He attempted to procure some money from W. C. Moore, but only succeeded in obtaining two dollars.

☞A fine family carriage, costing five hundred dollars, has been presented to Thos. H. Collins, of New Albany, by the Floyd County Agricultural Society, not as a pecuniary recompense for the time and trouble which he had bestowed upon the Association, but as a testimonial of their appreciation of his industry and indefatigable energy in furthering the interests of the Association, and contributing so much to develop a spirit of inquiry and improvement in the agricultural community at large.

☞Our neighbor of the Democrat in an article upon the Presidential nominations tries to ridicule dignity. 'Tis all very natural. Those who admire Douglas have a contempt for dignity, and those who admire dignity have a contempt for Douglas.

☞The Republican party claims great credit for having dropped Mr. Seward. We don't think it need set up such a cackling for having dropped a bad egg.

☞The Democrats have split their party in two and are now splitting the pieces. We hope they will split them as fine as kindling-wood.

☞The only chance for the Democrats now is in nominating Mr. Wise for the Presidency. There is no doubt of it. Wise says so himself.

☞A pile of fire-wood and a disunionist's neck may properly be measured by the *cord*.

☞The National Intelligencer comes to the support of the Union Presidential ticket in an article of characteristic sobriety and strength, from which we make the following extracts:

After a free comparison and interchange of opinions the delegates convengd in that body have placed in nomination before the American people the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President of the United States.

Reverting to the precedents set in the earlier days of the Republic, when a Washington and Adams, a Jefferson and Jay, and a Madison were supposed to present in their well known characters and long proved ability a sufficient guarantee of their high qualifications for the distinguished stations to which they were then by a grateful and admiring people, the Baltimore Convention has, with a remarkable unanimity, made a choice of two distinguished citizens who have hardly said to command the universal respect of their countrymen, alike for the purity of their private lives and for the eminence they have already won by the faithful discharge of civil trusts, for the high public stations which they have previously filled, with no less credit to themselves than usefulness to the country.

In the case of such men the Convention judged, and we think wisely judged, that those modern contrivances known as "platforms' might be safely dispensed with, as best as superfluous appendages, and as sufficiently shown by the recent experience of the country to be futile in point of efficacy, as they are certainly seen to be evanescent in duration, and utterly powerless to secure consistency of political purpose or any identity of political opinion among their nominal upholders. Instead of answering these useful ends, they have too often served merely as the mere tinder which, and a snare, entailing in the end confusion and overthrow on their ingenious constructors, while in the meantime the practical legislation and administration of the Government, in spite of all these ingredients of a political crock, was found disputing every four years upon variant propositions to amend their confession of faith according to the drift of events or the mutations of individual opinion.

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At the present time the first and highest need of the country is domestic peace. The country is called between the belligerent parties, if only long enough that both may clearly ascertain for what they are contending with a zeal which to some of their extravagances so greatly disproportioned to the objects severally proposed. And the circumstances under which this appeal is made by the friends of the Constitution and the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," seem propitious to the accomplishment of their patriotic purpose. Party ties are visibly weakened on all sides, either by former dissensions, which have now been seen to be of compelling motives from without sufficiently cogent to give them compactness of organization and definiteness of aim. Patriotic citizens of all classes and political affinities are no longer disposed to cast their votes under the influence of a sectional feeling wounded in its sensibilities by indiscriminate reproaches and hostile aggressions. With several parties in the field, and with independence of opinion generally reigning among the members of each, with partisan rage materially modified by the mutual respect for honest disagreements in the bosom of former confederates, it is obvious that the reserved strength of that large and influential body who have hitherto been unable and unwilling to share in the heats of our recent political contests may now approach the masses of their countrymen in the confident hope that they will suspend the fratricidal strife, which, having already endured too long for the peace and prosperity of the country, has only begun to prove a source of confusion and defeat at last to the forces previously lauded by it in columns closed and eager for the unnatural contest.

It is in the midst of this exhaustion of political bonds that the Constitutional Union Party offers its nominees to the acceptance of all who are wearied by the agitations of the last few years. And who is not wearied by them? Who would not gladly promote a return to the things which make for peace? Is it not time to seal up the bitter fountains of the past, and, like healing streams, cast in only mire and dirt the more they are stirred?

In furtherance of these high and holy aims, as constituting the paramount object of the Baltimore Convention, as we interpret its action, has placed in nomination the distinguished statesmen who have been selected by that body as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people. So construing its purpose, we should do great violence to what we deem the dictates of patriotic duty if we failed to commend that purpose to the approbation of the country, more especially when the movement is inaugurated under the auspices of two among the most illustrious of our living statesmen, and in the assurance that in the official responsibilities the whole people might confess to a feeling of legitimate pride, as well as of satisfaction at the thought that the public welfare would be safe in their hands.

OUT IN THE COUNTRY, May 19, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

There is no necessity for ratification meetings. The nomination of Bell and Everett ratifies itself. Many of the old line Whigs have not voted with the Democratic ticket for sometime past, seem rejoiced at the Opposition nominations. They saw it is a *safe ticket*, and could not find a single thing to object to. The whole negro clamor is suddenly silenced. With this ticket disunion is as remote as at any former period of the history of the Government. It will require hard labor now to get up anything like a union of Democratic forces against John Bell. Some office-seekers only, taking their cue from the Democratic papers, call him a *tool* and fossil, and other objectionable things. It is but light dispraise. What they mean by it we do not know. It is true that in bribery, corruption, and in plundering the Government for party purposes, John Bell has not kept time to Democratic progress, and never can; and if that is what the little editors and office-seekers mean by calling him fossil, we shall not quarrel with it. Come up, but if a clear head and a clean hand and a sound heart are of any value in a race for the Presidency, we can with pride and confidence challenge the nation to produce a better man. We will not present him as a *fast nag* in the modern, cockney sense of that phrase, and we rejoice that he is not a *fast man*. He is an old man, too old now to learn treason, or falsehood, or any of those refined modern practices of fast men by which the expenditures of the Government in a time of profound peace are swelled from *forty millions* to *eighty millions of dollars*.

But the Covode committee will explain all this. Are any of you old enough, Messrs. Editors, to remember the rise of cotton? The Democratic party inaugurated the Democratic party? What a hurricane it was! This administration is Jackson and Reform in a progressive state. It is the philosophical sequence of that revolution. The election of General Jackson may have been necessary on other grounds, but our reforming alliance that existed in the public expenditures at those abuses be pointed out now—compare them with the developments of the Covode Committee. Look at the gain and loss per cent. of now of a party, and the Democratic party would not meet at Baltimore in June, it would disband, dissolve, *sell, Legh's millions of public money!* One half of that amount (the sum actually spent for purposes of corruption), forty millions of dollars in the hands of party, devoted exclusively to prolonging party power, with many Editors and Congressmen will it not buy? How many Constitutions will it not frame? How many English Bills will it not pass? Don't we need a Fogy Presidency. He would bring us back to Forty Millions again. The iron of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, the sugar of Louisiana, and the looms of Massachusetts might hope for some protection. The people would make their own Constitutions, and the English Bills might go under the table, the lowest bidders would get the public contracts, and the Government mail would not be sold in the Rocky Mountains where none but government pets could reach the place of sale. But after all, what will the Covode Committee achieve for the country? Nothing, and next to nothing. Before the Charleston Convention a few Democratic Conventions did venture to endorse the course of the present Administration. It is the last time they will ever do it, we receive. But what of that? If another Democratic administration succeeds it, will it be any better? Will it not conduct itself substantially the *same set* of men, or worse men? Men who will see plainly that the *eighty millions* must be doubled or the party split to pieces? Will they hesitate to use the means? Is there a Democrat who is not *first party* after the exposures of the Covode committee, what Government official, high or low, will have cause to fear punishment or shame?

In conclusion, I will say one thing to you in confidence. If Douglas is nominated at Baltimore, Bell will carry Kentucky by 10,000 over the united votes of Breckinridge & Black Republicans. The political distinction between Douglas and Lincoln must be broader and clearer than it was in their contest two years ago, to enable a Southern man to make a choice between them.

K.

☞The Frankfort Commonwealth says:

Monday evening, about 3 o'clock, our city and vicinity was visited by one of the most terrific storms that the "oldest inhabitant" hath any recollection of. We hear of considerable damage being done to property in and about town. The steeple, shingles, and tin roof of the new jail were seen flying in every direction. The wind was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, with some little hail. Part of the gable end of Mrs. Hoffman's house, just below the State Arsenal, was blowed in, but fortunately no one was injured. The roofs of several houses were injured, among them those of the Capitol Hotel, State Capitol, and Watson & Co.'s cotton factory. We do not hear of any lives being lost or limbs broken. The Louisville and Frankfort cars did not arrive until half-past 9 o'clock at night, being detained by some eight or ten trees having fallen across the track. The trains all came in on time yesterday morning. At night we had another storm of wind, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, which lasted several hours.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

☞The seceders from the Charleston Convention are likely to be left in the lurch, without support at home, or from their immediate representatives in Congress. The various States are calling conventions to replace them in the adjourned convention at Baltimore, and only eighteen Senators and members were staunch enough to unite in a manifesto sustaining their course, and advising them to resume their seats when the convention reassembles. As there are twenty-eight Democratic Senators and sixty-six Representatives from Southern States in Congress, the very meagre aid and comfort afforded to the secessionists are apparent. The Douglas men are defiant and assert unhesitatingly that if the refugees from Charleston apply for readmission to Baltimore, even as the citizens of Calais did to the victorious English monarch, with ropes about their necks, they cannot expect pardon or recognition. The ground taken by the friends of Douglas is that the act of leaving the Charleston Convention and reorganizing anew was one of insubordination and rebellion, which throws the secessionists without the pale of the party. The "unsubdued rebel" has truly taken a firm position, and we regard him with a kind of satisfaction, as Gov. Wise did old Osawattomie Brown, as the gamest of men, though engaged in an execrable cause.

It is somewhat singular that neither North nor South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland, nor Missouri signed the manifesto; that the two Virginia Senators, Mason and Hunter, were supported by but one of their delegation, M. H. Garrett, that Jeff. Davis and the Roman-named Lucius Quintius Cartius Lamar constitute the only force from Mississippi; that the Louisiana Senators, Slidell and Benjamin, were endorsed by Mr. Davidson only; that Reagan was the "lone star" from Texas; that the Georgia Senators, Iverson and Toombs, carried their entire Democratic delegation with them, though the prominent politicians of the State, headed by Stephens, denounce the secession; and that the Arkansas Senators, Johnson and Sebastian, placed in nomination before the American people Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President of the United States.

Reverting to the precedents set in the earlier days of the Republic, when a Washington and Adams, a Jefferson and Jay, and a Madison were supposed to present in their well known characters and long proved ability a sufficient guarantee of their high qualifications for the distinguished stations to which they were then by a grateful and admiring people, the Baltimore Convention has, with a remarkable unanimity, made a choice of two distinguished citizens who have hardly said to command the universal respect of their countrymen, alike for the purity of their private lives and for the eminence they have already won by the faithful discharge of civil trusts, for the high public stations which they have previously filled, with no less credit to themselves than usefulness to the country.

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To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

There is no necessity for ratification meetings. The nomination of Bell and Everett ratifies itself. Many of the old line Whigs have not voted with the Democratic ticket for sometime past, seem rejoiced at the Opposition nominations. They saw it is a *safe ticket*, and could not find a single thing to object to. The whole negro clamor is suddenly silenced. With this ticket disunion is as remote as at any former period of the history of the Government. It will require hard labor now to get up anything like a union of Democratic forces against John Bell. Some office-seekers only, taking their cue from the Democratic papers, call him a *tool* and fossil, and other objectionable things. It is but light dispraise. What they mean by it we do not know. It is true that in bribery, corruption, and in plundering the Government for party purposes, John Bell has not kept time to Democratic progress, and never can; and if that is what the little editors and office-seekers mean by calling him fossil, we shall not quarrel with it. Come up, but if a clear head and a clean hand and a sound heart are of any value in a race for the Presidency, we can with pride and confidence challenge the nation to produce a better man. We will not present him as a *fast nag* in the modern, cockney sense of that phrase, and we rejoice that he is not a *fast man*. He is an old man, too old now to learn treason, or falsehood, or any of those refined modern practices of fast men by which the expenditures of the Government in a time of profound peace are swelled from *forty millions* to *eighty millions of dollars*.

But the Covode committee will explain all this. Are any of you old enough, Messrs. Editors, to remember the rise of cotton? The Democratic party inaugurated the Democratic party? What a hurricane it was! This administration is Jackson and Reform in a progressive state. It is the philosophical sequence of that revolution. The election of General Jackson may have been necessary on other grounds, but our reforming alliance that existed in the public expenditures at those abuses be pointed out now—compare them with the developments of the Covode Committee. Look at the gain and loss per cent. of now of a party, and the Democratic party would not meet at Baltimore in June, it would disband, dissolve, *sell, Legh's millions of public money!* One half of that amount (the sum actually spent for purposes of corruption), forty millions of dollars in the hands of party, devoted exclusively to prolonging party power, with many Editors and Congressmen will it not buy? How many Constitutions will it not frame? How many English Bills will it not pass? Don't we need a Fogy Presidency. He would bring us back to Forty Millions again. The iron of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, the sugar of Louisiana, and the looms of Massachusetts might hope for some protection. The people would make their own Constitutions, and the English Bills might go under the table, the lowest bidders would get the public contracts, and the Government mail would not be sold in the Rocky Mountains where none but government pets could reach the place of sale. But after all, what will the Covode Committee achieve for the country? Nothing, and next to nothing. Before the Charleston Convention a few Democratic Conventions did venture to endorse the course of the present Administration. It is the last time they will ever do it, we receive. But what of that? If another Democratic administration succeeds it, will it be any better? Will it not conduct itself substantially the *same set* of men, or worse men? Men who will see plainly that the *eighty millions* must be doubled or the party split to pieces? Will they hesitate to use the means? Is there a Democrat who is not *first party* after the exposures of the Covode committee, what Government official, high or low, will have cause to fear punishment or shame?

In conclusion, I will say one thing to you in confidence. If Douglas is nominated at Baltimore, Bell will carry Kentucky by 10,000 over the united votes of Breckinridge & Black Republicans. The political distinction between Douglas and Lincoln must be broader and clearer than it was in their contest two years ago, to enable a Southern man to make a choice between them.

K.

☞The Frankfort Commonwealth says:

Monday evening, about 3 o'clock, our city and vicinity was visited by one of the most terrific storms that the "oldest inhabitant" hath any recollection of. We hear of considerable damage being done to property in and about town. The steeple, shingles, and tin roof of the new jail were seen flying in every direction. The wind was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, with some little hail. Part of the gable end of Mrs. Hoffman's house, just below the State Arsenal, was blowed in, but fortunately no one was injured. The roofs of several houses were injured, among them those of the Capitol Hotel, State Capitol, and Watson & Co.'s cotton factory. We do not hear of any lives being lost or limbs broken. The Louisville and Frankfort cars did not arrive until half-past 9 o'clock at night, being detained by some eight or ten trees having fallen across the track. The trains all came in on time yesterday morning. At night we had another storm of wind, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, which lasted several hours.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine, the Republican nominee for Vice-President, is a free-trade man, and voted for the tariff of 1846 and in favor of the repeal of the tariff of 1842, which gives high protection to the iron interest of Pennsylvania. How will the Pennsylvania Republicans like this?

Cin. Enquirer.

The question of the Enquirer is pertinent, but it is not all, nor the worst, that may be fairly said to the same effect. The New York Evening Post, one of the ablest and most uncompromising free-trade journals in the Union, claims that the Chicago platform affords no sanction whatever to the doctrine of protection, and enforces the claim in the following lucid and forcible commentary:

That our readers may see for themselves that the zealots of protection have no excuse for pretending that the Chicago platform favors their policy of compelling the consumers of the country, the immense class of laborers, farmers, artisans, mechanics, shopkeepers, tradespeople of all sorts, to become tributaries to the lords of the mills, the owners of factories and forges and founderies and iron and coal mines —a species of slavery as detestable in principle as that which is founded on color—we quote the resolution, and ask that it may be attentively considered:

"*Twelfth*—That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy to national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

Not a word about heavier duties—they are too heavy already; not a syllable in commendation of the principle of taxing the farmer, as Randolph used to say, to help his neighbor set up a spinning jenny. If that was what the convention meant, it was easy to say it. If the taxes we pay are too low for the good of those who must pay them, the convention could have said so in ten words; if it were intended to ask a restoration of old burdens for the benefit of the mill owners, they could have said so in English terms which would have expressed their meaning beyond the possibility of mistake.

What, then, has the convention said in regard to this question?

Nothing, so long as we provide a revenue for the support of the government, by laying duties on the merchandise received from abroad, we should "adjust"—that is the word—we should adjust these duties with the greatest regard to fairness and equity, in such a manner as may place the burden of taxation as equally be uninjured, and that the policy of national exchanges is to be commended—meaning, of course, the exchange of products between nations—which shall best promote the welfare of workmen and employers, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, and other classes. Nothing of all this can be done by high duties; nothing of all this can be done by making iron dear; nothing of all this can be done by cutting off the supplies of coal from abroad, or restoring the heavy tax on imported woollens and cottons. When we talk of the "industrial interests of the whole country," what do we mean? Not the ownership of a coal mine, or of a forge, or a cotton or woollen mill. Industry, properly speaking, is any form of labor, the multifarious occupations of those who employ capital and labor, and employ the tools and wear cottons and woollens—people who pursue any sort of toil, however humble or isolated. These are the persons to be considered in the "adjustment" of duties—and the resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention is comprehensive enough to include them all. The laundress must have cheap sad-irons, the farmer cheap drag-chains, we must all have cheap clothing and cheap fuel, and the only way we can get them is by low duties. The system of national exchanges, by which this is to be effected, is a system of reciprocal free trade.

We confess that after examining the resolution in question carefully we are unable to see the least unfairness or unfitness in the construction put on it by our New York contemporary. The Post affirms nothing of the resolution that it does not justly include. If the Chicago Convention didn't intend to sanction free-trade and condemn protection, it must have intended to cheat the friends of both. How will the Pennsylvania Republicans like *this?*

☞The Southern Confederacy, a paper which declared on the eve of the meeting of the Charleston Convention that the nomination of Douglas by the Convention would justify if it did not produce a dissolution of the Union, and which we then accused of favoring the policy of Douglas, now openly proclaims its adherence to that policy. The Confederacy of last Friday says:

Then the question arises if the Constitution does not *protect* Douglas in the interference demand at this critical juncture the passage of an act granting additional protection? The South could not expect for a moment to get such an act from a Black Republican Congress, and we cannot in good faith ask Northern Democrats to grant it for the reason that we are most fully committed to *non-intervention*, the principle which guarantees *protection* by the decision of the courts. Then such an act passed by Congress can only be a practical utility, further than to proclaim that it is the most suicidal policy to divide and distract the Democratic party upon an abstract impracticability.

The Confederacy says this after Mr. Stephens, its favorite candidate for the Presidency, and doubtless with the concurrence of a large section of the Democracy in Georgia and the rest of the cotton States. The truth is, there is and has been all the time amongst the Democracy of these States a strong undercurrent of feeling in favor not only of Douglas's policy but of Douglas himself. It has wanted only the courage to speak out to become formidable; and, as it seems to have found that courage at last, we look to see it forthwith control the Democracy in this quarter, securing without much difficulty the representation of the party at Baltimore and not at Richmond. If it effects this it will probably effect also the nomination of Douglas, though the nomination of Douglas will not follow with certainty by any means. The nomination of Lincoln at Chicago, the unquestionable knavishness of the Baltimore delegation of New York, the doubt which enshrouds the choice of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the undeniable and irremovable odiousness of Douglas to an influential portion of the Southern Democracy, are all circumstances unfavorable to his success at Baltimore; yet our present impression is that they are not so unfavorable as to be fatal.

Nevertheless, it must be owned that the developments now proceeding at the South, which appear to favor the nomination of Douglas, may in reality point rather to the patching up of a hollow union of the party, and the stitching or pinning of this patchwork with a ticket of the Southern complexion. We should not be surprised even at this. In fact, we shall not be surprised at anything. To be entirely frank, we know of nothing in the whole range of human uncertainty that presents a fitter subject for betting than the final attitude of the Democracy in the Presidential field. The winner at Woodlawn this evening is insipid certainty compared with it.

☞The whole testimony taken before the Covode Committee of the House of Representatives proves beyond the remotest possibility of rational doubt that corruption and villainy pervade the Government in all its thousand ramifications; and the loud outery of the Democratic leaders and organs against the prosecution of the committee's investigations shows that the leaders and organs would most gladly have the villainies and corruptions go on unrevealed and unchecked. No matter who may be elected by such a party to the Presidency or who the members of the Cabinet may be, the corruptions and villainies, so long as the party shall bear sway, will not diminish but increase.

Walker was justly deemed unfit to occupy a seat at a reporter's desk in the Representatives' Hall, but the President has to be tolerated in the White House, and the members of the Cabinet have to be tolerated as the heads of departments. The whole of them deserve to be expelled from their places in bitter disgrace. They are incomparably greater offenders than Walker is. They are to him as a gang of vampires to a flea.

☞It is said that the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, having failed to receive the nomination of his party for the Presidency, is resolved to retire from public life.

We should sincerely rejoice if Mr. Seward, brought back to his senses and restored to reflection and the exercise of a cool judgment by the unexpected blight of the great hope of his life through what he no doubt regards as Republican ingratitude, would, as a public man, make amends as far as possible for his unpatriotic course in times past, by devoting steadily hereafter to his whole country the fine powers which he has hitherto devoted to sectionalism and to self-aggrandizement. By doing this he can win a far purer and prouder and better fame than he could ever acquire as a Republican candidate for the Presidency or as a Republican President. But, if he will not do this, assuredly the next best thing he can do is to go at once into private life and stay there. If he will do no good, let him cease to do harm.

☞The late violent discussion between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Davis, in the U. S. Senate, has added to the confusion and hostility previously existing between the two wings of the Democracy. Even an owl or a buzzard couldn't fly with a pair of wings so out of time and harmony with each other.

☞ On the 15th inst., a Democratic office-holder of Portland hung himself in a smokehouse. He'll make poor bacon.

THE STORM OF MONDAY.

MONDAY'S HURRICANE—*Loss of life—Great Destruction of Property—Accident on the Covington and Lexington Railroad.*

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

One of the most terrific tornadoes ever known, visited our city Monday afternoon between three and four o'clock, which resulted in the complete demolition of a large number of buildings, the partial destruction of churches and hundreds of dwelling houses, the death of four men in the city and of two by drowning in the river, injury of several women and children, smashing up of an engine and baggage car on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, and the miscellaneous tearing to pieces and turning upside down

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT, of Mass.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

☞The New York Times, after presenting a brief sketch of the public record of John Bell, adds:

This is the record of the Union candidate for the Presidency. It is a good one throughout. He has decided ability, and is in the best sense of the word a statesman.

The Times, however, is not content with this high guarantee of fitness, or, perhaps to speak more strictly, the Times is persuaded that a majority of the people of the United States will not be content with it. Accordingly, our contemporary proceeds:

The platform adopted by the Convention evades all the points of principle and policy now before the country. The position taken is that, inasmuch as platforms are generally intended to mislead the public, it is best not to adopt any at all. No one can suppose that such a position as this will be regarded as satisfactory by any considerable body of the people in any section of the country. Issues cannot be settled by being ignored; and the controversy growing out of slavery has reached such a point that both North and South feel the absolute necessity of coming to some distinct and definite understanding in regard to it.

As this is a concise and intelligible expression of nearly everything that has been or is or will be said against the Union Presidential ticket, we shall meet it frankly and directly. The stricture, we must say, though not without a degree of plausibility, is really shallow in the extreme. It implies, indeed, a total and very incrassable misconception of the Union movement.

The history of our politics for the last ten years proves conclusively that a definitive solution of the slavery question cannot be reached by popular agitation. The attempt to settle this issue by platforms has failed ignominiously. Parties cannot honestly agree respecting it either in doctrine or in policy. The people cannot. And the effort to agree beforehand respecting it or the pretence of agreeing has in the end served only to aggravate the disagreement and to imbitter the contention. This fact is established. No one will dispute it. No one can dispute it. The strife now raging with augmented fury on this issue in the midst of us and around us silences all dispute touching the point in hand.

Under these circumstances of deep import, the Union movement proposes to abandon or pretermit the unstatesmanlike and worse than futile endeavor to settle the slavery issue on the hustings or at the polls by a comprehensive and exhaustive system of accommodation in advance of events, and to confide the settlement of the issue as its various aspects arise to the unstrammelled hands of statesmen and patriots in whom the whole country feels implicit confidence. In other words, if we may indulge a parliamentary allusion, the Union movement proposes to take the slavery question out of the Committee of the Whole, where it has been so long agitated without the slightest approximation to harmony and with such pernicious consequences to the country, and refer it to a Select Committee of impartial and illustrious statesmen, without instructions. In still other words, the Union movement proposes to transfer the slavery issue from the conventicle to the cabinet, and to treat it in the spirit of legislators, instead of the spirit of agitators. The entire movement proceeds on the assumption that the North and the South cannot come to any "distinct and definite understanding" in regard to this issue except through the free arbitrament of enlightened and national statesmanship acting on the question in its positive aspects as they start up. In short, the movement is nothing more nor less than the organized protest of sound judgment and genuine patriotism against the chimeras of fanaticism and the chicanery of ambition.

Therefore, the objection of the Times is irrelevant. It misses altogether the real pivot of the Union movement, which is not the impropriety or the inexpediency of "coming to some distinct and definite understanding" in regard to the slavery controversy, but the impossibility of coming to this understanding through mere popular agitation, and the strong probability, if not the moral certainty, of reaching it through the unfettered action of a wise and just and dispassionate Administration. The Union movement hinges not on the unfitness of determining the slavery question at all, but on the supreme fitness, under all the existing circumstances, of submitting its determination to the sobound and unbought and unpurchasable statesmanship and patriotism of the nation. Whoever would assail the movement pertinently must deny this fitness or impeach the fitness of our candidates, or do both. These are the two grand points of the Union movement. The Times concedes the latter, in common with the whole country, and eschews or blindly passes by the former, which is in reality the battle-ground of the question.

So far as intrinsic considerations are concerned, the people of the United States have just one point to ponder with respect to the Union Presidential ticket. Is it better for the peace and harmony of the Union to entrust the management of the slavery question to the embodiment of a fiercely sectional or of a deliberately cursive platform than to the conscientious, broad, and unshackled statesmanship of John Bell and Edward Everett? This is the true question, and we challenge the attention of the country to it. Here is the vital part of our cause, and we defy its enemies to strike.

☞Unquestionably a very large number of true Democrats, aware of the great importance of the defeat of the Republican party, and believing that there is no possibility of harmonizing the broken Democracy either at Baltimore or at Richmond, would be glad to have their party forego any nomination and render a patriotic support to those two distinguished conservative statesmen, Bell and Everett. We fear, however, that the party hasn't wisdom and patriotism enough to adopt so wise and patriotic a course of action.

The people of the South and of the whole nation have, as the Nashville Banner says, a ticket presented for their support which plumply antagonizes everything savoring of the sectional, unequal, and proscriptive character of Republicanism. It is the solemn duty of every man to do nothing to divide the support which it is to receive from the true and loyal men in all sections of the country. It seems to us that Democrats who are sincere in their opposition to Republicanism cannot counsel another Baltimore nomination. Let every man who thinks that further "divisions" are dangerous give in his cordial adhesion to the national ticket which Baltimore has already given us. Bell and Everett are trustworthy men on every great question, and Whigs, Democrats, and Americans all know it. Let all unite on the Union ticket.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce does not speak very cheeringly for concord at the adjourned Democratic Convention in Baltimore, which he says "will be fully attended and too much so." He gives as his opinion that "all the Southern States will probably be represented, and some of them by double or treble delegations, clashing with each other. Thus, probably some of the seceders may return, according to the advice of the addresses signed by several Southern Senators. Next, the regular Democratic State conventions are preparing to fill vacancies in their delegations; and, besides this, some volunteer assemblies have appointed delegations from the same states. But all difficulties from this source might be overcome if the Douglas and Anti-Douglas men should be in good temper. But they will be nearer to Washington than before, and may catch something of the spirit of discord that was manifested in the Senate in the discussion of the Senate caucus resolutions.'

The anti-Douglas Democratic papers in Kentucky and throughout the South taunt-ingly proclaim that all those Democrats who are in favor of Douglas for the Presidency "should join the Black Republicans at once and be done with their nonsense." We fully agree with them in this, but we beg them to say candidly whether they are not perfectly convinced of the fact that an overwhelming majority of all the Democrats of all the non-slaveholding States agree perfectly with Mr. Douglas upon the great issue of slavery in the Territories. And if it is a fact, as unquestionably it is, that the overwhelming majority of the Democrats of a majority of the States of the Union hold a doctrine that constitutes the sum and substance of the pith and quintessence of Black Republicanism, what right can any editor or man have to say that there is any such thing in existence in this country as a National Democratic party.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says the Republican platform "is a very good one in the main. There is an overdose of slavery in it. Still the Advertiser swallows it; though the moral effect of an overdose is to have it thrown up."

☞The Albany Journal asks whether Mr Douglas can carry the South. The South will try to carry *him*.

☞The Vicksburg Sun says the Know Nothings contend that the Constitution of the United States gives them the right to deprive foreigners and Catholics of the privilege of holding office. Assuredly the Know-Nothings have never contended that the Constitution gives them the right to deprive a foreigner or a Catholic of the privilege of holding an office if he is elected to it. But most assuredly the Know-Nothings have always contended and do contend that the Constitution gives them the right to vote either for or against a foreigner or a Catholic just as they please. Does the Vicksburg editor differ from them upon that point? Hasn't a Know-Nothing as good a constitutional right to vote against a Catholic or a foreigner as a Locofoco has to vote against a Know-Nothing?

☞The Republican organs, by common consent, designate their candidate for the Presidency as "Honest Old Abe." We are by no means disposed to deny his right to the designation. We know him personally and have observed his public course, and however strongly we may condemn some of the doctrines to which he is committed, we have at no time seen reason to doubt his honesty. We believe that he has the good of his country at heart. Thus much we take pleasure in saying in his behalf.

Judge B. was once obliged to "double" with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued:

"Pat, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a Judge, would you not?"

"Yis, yer Honor," said Pat, "and I think yer Honor would have been a long time in the 'ould country' before ye'd been a Judge, too."—*Exchange.*

There is often a world of deep philosophy in true wit. Here, for example, is the case of free government presented in a retort—the whole question laid open by "a palpable hit."

☞The appointment of John A. Dix to the New York Post-Office and the tender of the Commissionership under the Paraguay treaty to John Van Buren are evidences that the Freesoilers of 1848 are again received into full Democratic communion.

☞Mr. Fowler, the late defaulting postmaster, has, it is said, fled to some part of South America. When we look at the disgraceful transactions revealed by the Covode committee doesn't it seem a burning shame, that, while Mr. Fowler has had to run away, Mr. Buchanan hasn't?

☞A Washington correspondent says that Mr. Cooper of Michigan still appears daily in the House of Representatives, but that he has no longer a seat in that body. Oh, yes, he has a seat there, but, as Charles Lamb said of himself in a slightly similar case, "no place to put it."

☞In one respect at any rate those office-holders whose rascalities are doing so much to relieve the country of Democratic misrule approach very near to models of humility. They

Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.

☞The editor of the Vicksburg Sun says that Mr. Everett does not correspond with his ideas of what a statesman should be. We should be very sorry if he did.

☞An Administration organ says that Mr. Buchanan prays. So does a wolf.

GOODRICH'S NATURAL HISTORY.—Since the decease of the distinguished S. G. Goodrich, the last and greatest of his literary efforts has acquired new and increased interest. How few of us heard with indifference of the death of good old Peter Parley. How fortunate are we who are not too old to have received his famous books in that period of our life when we saw so much sunshine and so few clouds. Those books were the delight of us all, when all kinds of themes fell upon our ears, and chime in with the gay and cheerful prattle of our playmates. We never dreamed of such a man as Mr. Goodrich whom it was our good fortune to meet only a few months since. We had only seen in our imagination the grandfatherly form and face which appeared in the frontispiece of all his volumes, in the middle of a group of children like ourselves.

But Mr. Goodrich was more than a garrulous philosopher and story-teller of charming books. Just prior to his death he published a work that will add much to his substantial fame. This is his Natural History for which Mr. H. Emmons is the sole agent in Kentucky. It is quite as entertaining as any that "Peter Parley" ever wrote; higher praise we cannot bestow. The limits of a newspaper notice preclude the possibility of detailing the plan of this history; but it has been carefully studied, and the result has been attained only through years of patient toil and a large pecuniary outlay. The numerous illustrations, consisting of wood cuts executed in the most artistic manner, embody the largest representative collection of animals ever published in the same work, and have been selected from the most authentic sources. Mr. Goodrich, during his official residence in Paris, had extended opportunities for consulting the noblest libraries, public and private, of the European continent, and he has availed himself liberally of their facilities. There are several engravings from subjects by celebrated animal painters, and the whole work, both in point of pictorial elegance and typographical neatness, will compare favorably with any ever issued in our country.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF COVODE.—The Lynchburg Virginian, after paying a high compliment to the energy and determination with which Mr. Covode and his committee proceed day after day to uncover and exhibit to the startled gaze of the world the mountains of Democratic corruption, says:

Covode is one of that class of men who never balk at trifles, and at the same time, has been provided by nature with olfactories so peculiarly constituted that the smell of assafœtida is to him like grateful odors, has a most soothing and refreshing effect on his general system. If the truth of this statement is called in question, we have only to refer the incredulous to the already developed results of his exhumations. If there exists on either hemisphere another biped or quadruped whose stomach would not revolt at rooting in contact with such a mass of putridity, rottenness, and corruption, as has been encountered and overhauled by Covode during his explorations, we should like to have the pointed out. In a word, Covode is "a brick," "a perfect brick," and we most earnestly invoke the kindest smiles of Dame Fortune on all his future undertakings in his speciality.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The telegraph has this moment announced the report as to the nomination at Chicago. Verily has the whirligig of time brought its revenges! What a picture! The beloved Brutus Greeley stabs Seward in the Capitol. Et tu Brute! He does it with a vengeance, too, like all approved murderers; he wielded his dagger as "the delegate from Oregon!" By this chicane, and by the bogus representatives from the slave States, the Republicans have come to the arch disturber of the peace, that refined, restless demagogue, Mr. Seward. May his political existence be prolonged like a traitor's through the cross road in this broad land. He has his reward. And this same Horace Greeley it is, who, during the Senatorial contest in Illinois, between Douglas and Lincoln, wielded all of his energy and all of his newspaper influence in favor of the former. What a singular mess!

Very well. The Union Constitutional Convention at Baltimore is at all events done the much, it has trashed the plume of the leader of Northern sectionalism in the dust. What more? The Chicago Convention, pretending to be national, (represented by David Wilmer in its first ecstacy!) affecting by a resolution in its platform to claim par excellence Union attributes, has wholly passed by the eminently national, pure, able candidates placed by us in the field at Baltimore. They have given the country a diluted edition of Mr. Seward. After an *act* like this they may preach for their lives, however, but the falsehood of the declaration stares them in the face, the people will easily read the truth, and that is, that without the *boldness* they are the same cruel-hearted disguise who made the cause of Northern eruption in 1856. They even wholly ignore the South in their sectional ticket, and at a time too when, of all others, if they *mean* what they say, the South should have been represented by their action. Chicago, if national, would never have passed by Bell and Everett; or, if so, they would have given to the South at least the second office. This is transparent, so much so that I shall not waste a word upon their juggling platform, nor shall I speak of that respectable "way down Easter" who asks to be the next Vice President.

As to Mr. Lincoln, personally and every way, the writer knows him well, and he knows the writer, and likewise knows that in the first (the said Lincoln) is just as earnest, zealous, and downright an "irrepressible conflict" man as lives in the United States at this writing. Brother Lincoln, in a tub thrown to the Old-Line Whigs of the Northwest especially, and to the New York rural districts, and to the Ohio rural districts, and to the abolition wing in New England and elsewhere of the Garrison, Phillips, and Beecher tribe, who make up the Fallstaffian army of Republicans. His little record, which the press will soon collate and publish, will represent Abraham Lincoln as being as eagerly for the palm of "irrepressible" glory as any one among the bright converts to Swedenborg, "Ik Marvel," and Bayard Taylor, famed round the years of his Congressional term and his role in the Heenan and Sayer spectacle which came off in Illinois. How "in the name of all the gods at once," the people will inquire, "did the 'National' Chicago Convention make out to pass by such names as Bell and Everett for Abraham and Hamlin?" Was it in view not only of the excessive mediocrity, but also of the prospect of a "mill" with the Little Giant in the ring? I declare this "milling" is likely to become an American institution, superseding, like cricket, lager beer, and other nice foreign luxuries.

We stand as we did, Union men! Chicago has refused the offered opportunity to do right. That Convention has smashed—shall we say the word, smoked! It has presented a man red-hot with the bad zeal of Mr. Seward; it has insultingly ignored our union feeling in the South; it has spoken through a mumbling platform, the words of promise to the ear which, were it to be trusted, it would soon "break to the hope." We can have nothing to do with such a set, except to regard the breath out of its body. Not out of Abe's body, however; no, no, not *that!* And we will *do* that same thing for that said nomination.

Our Executive Union Committee will soon be fully organized and present a plan for the consideration of the States for an early campaign. With the example of Chicago before us, our duty is now even more than ever plain. On to rest the peace and quiet of the country. From all quarters we hear words of deep encouragement; not loud, but deep. With the Democratic nomination in the field, we shall soon see where we stand and how we stand. When that is done look out for the tenure of the big Bell cast from Pennsylvania iron in the New Jersey foundery, by order of the people of the United States. Very truly, yours, &c. *

P. S.—I must, and will, credit the Chicago Convention with one good act, viz: It did not accept the renegade from our ranks—him whom we asked to preside over the Fillmore Convention of 1856. I cannot forbear to say this, for justice demands it, but I write it with heartfelt pain.

BELL AND EVERETT.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.]

Throughout a long course of public life, the slanderous tongue of enmity has never charged these men with infidelity to the right. They are not demagogues, seeking power at the expense of the public good and the public peace, but plain, old-fashioned patriots, like the fathers of the Republic, who, when called, have served the people faithfully and well. They have almost too much honesty, fidelity, and capacity, we fear, for this corrupt and degenerate age. They were nominated, because it was hoped they might be able to give peace to the discordant elements, that they might rally to their support in the fierce sectional conflict of the times, the conservative masses of the population, who had no interest in parties but simply desired good government, that they might allay the fratricidal strife which had men and mere politicians had wickedly or foolishly aroused, and that under their auspices, if elected, the laws should be enforced, the constitutional equality of the States and of the citizens should be maintained, and thus our beloved Union be preserved.

Never, at a time that the conflict should cease, that agitation of the question of slavery be stopped, and, that the whole energies of the government be developed for the good of all the people, was there a time when the conservative masses of the North and South could affirm no new set of principles, no newfangled platform. But the truth is exactly the reverse of this statement. The Democracy was not faithful to the principles of any party or national party; and to-day it is but a bundle of hopelessly disjointed fragments. The Republicans have never claimed to be anything else than a sectional party, and as an empiric in their ranks that could carry a single State on his naked popularity aside from his adherence to freesoil doctrines.

The delegates who have so ably discharged their duty are not the representatives of any party or faction. They were required to select a man around whom the people could rally, and not to invent a high-sounding platform. If all the ingenuity that was in the Convention had been elaborated upon a string of resolutions a yard long, no power on earth could have ransmuted John Bell into a platform. He is John Bell, the Union Candidate; and if the conservatism of the country can shake off the shackles of party, he will be the People's President.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

We place at the head of our columns to-day the ticket nominated at Baltimore yesterday. It is needless to tell our readers that we shall support those nominees with all the zeal, fervor, and ability at our command.

The ticket is a noble one such an one as must commend itself to the support of all true patriots, and we conscientiously believe it will receive a large majority of the votes cast on the second day of next November.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The National Opposition Convention at Baltimore have done their work gloriously. Amid perfect harmony and with high enthusiasm they have presented for the Presidency and Vice Presidency those noble old patriots and statesmen, John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. They have played no trick, on popular credulity, by submitting an unknown name; they are for making no experiment with the public safety, by placing at the helm of State untried men; they seek to avail themselves of no factitious enthusiasm in favor of transient heroes of the day; but they have offered to the American people men who, for more than a third of a century, have been in the civic service, filling with honor and usefulness the most important legislative and executive posts, and impressing themselves upon the most important page of our political history within that period. They present them on the solid platform of personal worth, of intellectual fitness, and of political loyalty—as men who have served their country long, faithfully, and ably, and have thereby given the surest guarantee of their trustworthiness—as men whose career has shown that they possess minds too broad for sectional statesmanship, and souls too lofty and self-seeking demagogues. Such men at the head of affairs, all must admit, the country never before so much needed. For our part, we feel this so strongly that we cannot do otherwise than believe that the great masses of the people in every State of the Confederacy, spurning the further guidance of those who have guided them so far astray, will rally to their support with an enthusiasm that will sweep down everything that opposes them. We hoist their banner to-day, and shall display proudly that God has given us to make it float in triumph above the battle sheck of next November.

[From the Memphis Enquirer.]

With pride and confidence we to-day place at the head of our columns the great names of Bell and Everett, to the support of whose election we invite the aid of every man in the country who reverys the Constitution, who loves the Union, and who desires the execution of the laws.

These are no sectional objects; they are to be accomplished by the elevation of no sectional men. When Bell and Everett have a ticket containing two spotless names; the names of statesmen who have been thoroughly tried and tested, and who have been found equal to every emergency. It has been said that the whole thing will be a failure, because, forsooth, there is a Republican party and a Democratic party, and therefore there is no room for another; and because the Union Convention could affirm no new set of principles, no newfangled platform. But the truth is exactly the reverse of this statement. The Democracy was not faithful to any principles of any party or national party; and to-day it is but a bundle of hopelessly disjointed fragments. The Republicans have never claimed to be anything else than a sectional party, and as an empiricism in their ranks that could carry a single State on his naked popularity aside from his adherence to freesoil doctrines.

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[From the Memphis Enquirer.]

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF COVODE.—The Lynchburg Virginian, after paying a high compliment to the energy and determination with which Mr. Covode and his committee proceed day after day to uncover and exhibit to the startled gaze of the world the mountains of Democratic corruption, says:

Covode is one of that class of men who never balk at trifles, and at the same time, has been provided by nature with olfactories so peculiarly constituted that the smell of assafœtida is to him like grateful odors, has a most soothing and refreshing effect on his general system. If the truth of this statement is called in question, we have only to refer the incredulous to the already developed results of his exhumations. If there exists on either hemisphere another biped or quadruped whose stomach would not revolt at rooting in contact with such a mass of putridity, rottenness, and corruption, as has been encountered and overhauled by Covode during his explorations, we should like to have the pointed out. In a word, Covode is "a brick," "a perfect brick," and we most earnestly invoke the kindest smiles of Dame Fortune on all his future undertakings in his speciality.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 19, 1860.

Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The telegraph has this moment announced the report as to the nomination at Chicago. Verily has the whirligig of time brought its revenges! What a picture! The beloved Brutus Greeley stabs Seward in the Capitol. Et tu Brute! He does it with a vengeance, too, like all approved murderers; he wielded his dagger as "the delegate from Oregon!" By this chicane, and by the bogus representatives from the slave States, the Republicans have come to the arch disturber of the peace, that refined, restless demagogue, Mr. Seward. May his political existence be prolonged like a traitor's through the cross road in this broad land. He has his reward. And this same Horace Greeley it is, who, during the Senatorial contest in Illinois, between Douglas and Lincoln, wielded all of his energy and all of his newspaper influence in favor of the former. What a singular mess!

Very well. The Union Constitutional Convention at Baltimore is at all events done the much, it has trashed the plume of the leader of Northern sectionalism in the dust. What more? The Chicago Convention, pretending to be national, (represented by David Wilmer in its first ecstacy!) affecting by a resolution in its platform to claim par excellence Union attributes, has wholly passed by the eminently national, pure, able candidates placed by us in the field at Baltimore. They have given the country a diluted edition of Mr. Seward. After an *act* like this they may preach for their lives, however, but the falsehood of the declaration stares them in the face, the people will easily read the truth, and that is, that without the *boldness* they are the same cruel-hearted disguise who made the cause of Northern eruption in 1856. They even wholly ignore the South in their sectional ticket, and at a time too when, of all others, if they *mean* what they say, the South should have been represented by their action. Chicago, if national, would never have passed by Bell and Everett; or, if so, they would have given to the South at least the second office. This is transparent, so much so that I shall not waste a word upon their juggling platform, nor shall I speak of that respectable "way down Easter" who asks to be the next Vice President.

As to Mr. Lincoln, personally and every way, the writer knows him well, and he knows the writer, and likewise knows that in the first (the said Lincoln) is just as earnest, zealous, and downright an "irrepressible conflict" man as lives in the United States at this writing. Brother Lincoln, in a tub thrown to the Old-Line Whigs of the Northwest especially, and to the New York rural districts, and to the Ohio rural districts, and to the abolition wing in New England and elsewhere of the Garrison, Phillips, and Beecher tribe, who make up the Fallstaffian army of Republicans. His little record, which the press will soon collate and publish, will represent Abraham Lincoln as being as eagerly for the palm of "irrepressible" glory as any one among the bright converts to Swedenborg, "Ik Marvel," and Bayard Taylor, famed round the years of his Congressional term and his role in the Heenan and Sayer spectacle which came off in Illinois. How "in the name of all the gods at once," the people will inquire, "did the 'National' Chicago Convention make out to pass by such names as Bell and Everett for Abraham and Hamlin?" Was it in view not only of the excessive mediocrity, but also of the prospect of a "mill" with the Little Giant in the ring? I declare this "milling" is likely to become an American institution, superseding, like cricket, lager beer, and other nice foreign luxuries.

We stand as we did, Union men! Chicago has refused the offered opportunity to do right. That Convention has smashed—shall we say the word, smoked! It has presented a man red-hot with the bad zeal of Mr. Seward; it has insultingly ignored our union feeling in the South; it has spoken through a mumbling platform, the words of promise to the ear which, were it to be trusted, it would soon "break to the hope." We can have nothing to do with such a set, except to regard the breath out of its body. Not out of Abe's body, however; no, no, not *that!* And we will *do* that same thing for that said nomination.

Our Executive Union Committee will soon be fully organized and present a plan for the consideration of the States for an early campaign. With the example of Chicago before us, our duty is now even more than ever plain. On to rest the peace and quiet of the country. From all quarters we hear words of deep encouragement; not loud, but deep. With the Democratic nomination in the field, we shall soon see where we stand and how we stand. When that is done look out for the tenure of the big Bell cast from Pennsylvania iron in the New Jersey foundery, by order of the people of the United States. Very truly, yours, &c. *

P. S.—I must, and will, credit the Chicago Convention with one good act, viz: It did not accept the renegade from our ranks—him whom we asked to preside over the Fillmore Convention of 1856. I cannot forbear to say this, for justice demands it, but I write it with heartfelt pain.

[From the Memphis Bulletin.]

OUR FLAG IS THERE.—We run up this morning at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Constitutional Union Convention, John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. We intend to advocate their claims to the suffrages of the people with all the zeal and ability with which we are endowed. It is unnecessary to inform the public who those men are. Their history is found upon the pages which record the events of American progress and development for more than a quarter of a century. Their names are familiar in every household from the northern limits of Maine to the Rio Grande. Their praise has been rung by the good men of all sections, and has been mellived the noisy blasts of detraction. It is scarcely good taste for their friends to praise them; it is useless for their enemies to attempt to disparage them. They are above either praise or censure.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

It is with an inward pleasure, indescribable, that we this morning run up at the head of our columns the great names of Bell and Everett for President and Vice President of the United States. The ticket meets with our hearty concurrence, and we ratify this nomination by the conservative representatives of the people at Baltimore with the whole heart, while at the same time we offer our warmest congratulations to the conservative men of the Union, for the judicious selection of two such leaders for the approaching Presidential campaign.

[From the Nashville News.]

BELL AND EVERETT.—The names above written are those offered to the acceptance of the American people, by the Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore, for President and Vice President of the United States. No ticket of equal talent and patriotism, of moral worth and social fidelity, has been offered to the support of any party since 1844, when the names of Clay and Frelinghuysen were presented by the old Whig party.

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

The National Union Convention at Baltimore has placed in nomination for President and Vice-President of the Republic John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and has unanimously adopted a simple and perspicuous platform which expresses the adhesion of the Convention to the guaranties of the Constitution, unqualified attachment to the Union, and inculcates obedience to the laws. The Convention did its work quietly, briefly, and harmoniously, and of course in a manner more noble, more dignified, and discord which marked the schismatics at Charleston.

With respect to the nominees, it is scarcely necessary to write anything with a view of making them better known to the citizens of America, since both have been at various times and for protracted periods in the public service; both are men of superior intellects, trained and disciplined in political life, highly respected for their purity of character, honesty of purpose and zeal for the common weal; both are aged men, familiar with the traditions of the better days of the Republic; both are distinguished by their inflexible hostility to sectional agitation, and their devotion to national principles; and finally, both have belonged for many years to what is usually styled the conservative school. Bell and Everett are men who have stood upon the eminent stature of the pigmy statesmen of the day. They are the graduates of a political academy in which Webster, Clay, and Calhoun were their fellow-students and competitors, and in which lassels could be won only by gentleness, eloquence, tried patriotism, and capacious intellect.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

A large and respectable body of American citizens have, with much unanimity in convention at Baltimore, selected candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The position taken by the members of that convention is eminently conservative, and the men presented for the highest honors in the gift of the people are generally recognized as statesmen of a high order of intellect.

It is conceded that those, both at the North and the South, who favor extreme measures, will not be satisfied, either with the antecedents or known views of Mr. Bell or Mr. Everett. They have not obeyed all the edicts of party, nor sacrificed private judgment to the demands of expediency.

If the question of union or disunion is to be presented as an issue before the people, no nolder or more gallant standard bearers of the Union flag could be selected. In the present attitude of parties their selection as candidates is likely to exert no small degree of influence upon the great struggle impending.

[From the Helena (Ark.) Shield.]

Two brighter names could not be found in our country's history—two purer men do not live. No taint is upon their escutcheons, but every action of their lives has been dictated by the heart of a patriot and executed with the the wisdom of a statesman, and the people in every section will hail their nomination with delight, and ratify it by an overwhelming majority at the polls.

We have no time for comment this morning, but submit the ticket to the good sense and patriotism of the Union men of Arkansas.

☞Mr. Buchanan's Washington organ thinks that the Opposition will be struck with a thunderbolt. They were particularly struck with the late thundering *bolt* of the Democracy at Charleston.

☞We find very few representatives in Congress that can be regarded as "representative men."

OIL SPRINGS.—We invite attention to the following interesting letter from Bloomington, Ky., in regard to the Petrolium Sulphur Springs, in Meade county. This letter is from one of our most reliable correspondents. We have heard a great deal lately in regard to these springs, and should be glad if our correspondent "Mc" would keep us and our readers posted hereafter upon the subject. If his anticipations should be realized, the amount of wealth, in oil alone, that can be obtained at a moderate expense, will really be immense. It is said that one well, the "Crosby well," in Pennsylvania, produces the incredible amount of $2,000 worth of the oil daily, for which there is a ready cash market. A company was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature for the management of the Petrolium Sulphur Springs of Meade county, and the concern even now, in its very incipiency, is yielding, as we are most reliably informed, twenty-four per cent. a year upon its capital stock. We have not a doubt that, within a brief period, every share of a hundred dollars will be worth five hundred:

BLOOMINGTON, Ky., May 23, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

This will introduce to you my friend H. Haynes, Esq., of Meade county, Kentucky. He will give you some wonderful, though no less true than wonderful, accounts of the "Petrolium Sulphur Springs" of that county. I visited them myself a few days ago, and made personal observation of them for myself. I had heard of *the oil* Springs—for by this name they are widely known—all my life; but had never seen them before. The Springs, with some seventy acres of ground, are now owned by a company of gentlemen, who are improving the property in a very liberal and judicious manner. The solid limestone rock, a beautiful basin or reservoir for the reception of the white sulphur water, upon which rises the petrolium in quantities of about a gallon per minute, is the coldest and warmer, ten gallons per diem. The petrolium appears in the purest form in which it has yet been discovered upon this continent. Theoil, as a medicine, is used by many of the forms of disease, and is almost a specific, and combined with the sulphur water, which it employs as a medium of making its own exit to the upper air, I have no doubt, possesses many curative properties, beneficial to afflicted and suffering humanity. The surrounding country, and the site itself, of this watering place, are wild, romantic, picturesque—and the place is susceptible of being rendered every way desirable as a place of pleasurable resort. The water rises through a slight fissure of the rock, and runs off in a small stream. Gases, that, perhaps, elevates it several hundred feet above the level of its own reservoir, containing perhaps many millions of gallons petrolium. There is no doubt but that lime, when mixed with petrolium, mixing with the mineral, white sulphur, makes its appearance; and this doubtless gives to this water its very great efficacy as a potent agent in the removal of disease. There is also no doubt that by boring a sufficient depth the oil will be found here in as great quantities and to pay as well as in the Pennsylvania Crosby oil region of Pennsylvania which is said to be now yielding sixty barrels per day. Every indication here evinces the fact of a great supply of the oil at no great depth. I was informed by the superintendent of boring for the oil, with the hope of tapping the main fountain, as soon as they get their improvements sufficiently advanced for the reception of visitors. Mr. C. Haynes with your City Register at Louisville, is a Candidate; and if the conservatism of the country can shake off the shackles of party, he will be the People's President.

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SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

☞We copy a special Washington despatch to the New York Times which gives some curious developments before the Covode Committee as to frauds in mail contracts. These expositions are very damaging, and show that the present administration in its root and all its branches is corrupt, venal, and utterly untrustworthy.

☞We all remember that in 1856 the Southern Democracy descanted continually upon what they called the folly of the American party in trying to keep up an organization, inasmuch as it had no strength worth speaking of in any non-slaveholding State. Well, now let the Southern Democracy, the anti-Douglas Democracy, the anti-Squatter Sovereignty Democracy, reflect how silly it is for them to endeavor to maintain an organization, well knowing, as they most certainly do, that they have no strength or shadow of strength in a solitary non-slaveholding State of the whole Union. Can they claim to be, geographically speaking, a national party, when everybody knows that their party is hemmed in by Mason and Dixon's line as completely as ever a flock of sheep were by a tall fence?

DEATH OF WM. C. PRESTON.—This distinguished orator and statesman of South Carolina died at Columbia on the 22d, as the telegraph advises us. Mr. P. was for a long number of years a member of the United States Senate, and no one in that body ever possessed a higher reputation for true eloquence. He was besides a learned scholar and a polished gentleman. Several years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and since then has been retired from public life, although for some time President of the College of South Carolina. Mr. P. was born December 27th, 1794, at Philadelphia, where his father was temporarily sojourning as a member of Congress from Virginia. His maternal grandmother was the sister of Patrick Henry. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and studied law in the office of William Wirt at Richmond. From 1816 to 1819 he traveled in Europe, visiting England, France, and Switzerland, and residing for a time at Edinburg, where he attended, with the late Attorney General Legare, the philosophical lectures of the University. In 1821 he was admitted to the Virginia bar, but removed the next year to Columbia, S. C., and soon became engaged in political life. In 1824 he was elected to the Federal House of Representatives and in 1832 to the United States Senate. After ten years service in the latter position he returned to the practice of the law in his adopted State. During the six years of his Presidency of the College of South Carolina, he imparted to that institution the influence of his refined scholarship, elegant tastes, and winning manners, and only left it on account of increasing ill health.

Mr. Preston was, personally and intellectually, a magnificent gentleman. He was a Whig of the old school of Henry Clay, a devoted adherent to our Kentucky statesman, and one of the most brilliant of that galaxy of talent which adorned the Senate during the administrations of Jackson,

☞The Tubac (Arizona) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing under date of April 30th presents another subject for Congressional investigation, showing that over $700,000 of supplies were let without advertising for bids. He says:

Instructions were received at Fort Buchanan by last mail, similar to those issued from the War Department in 1860, directing the letting of all the contracts for supplies to certain party favorites, *without advertising for bids*. The fortunate gentlemen, two in number, who have thus received a contract estimated to amount to three-quarters of a million of dollars, are not citizens of Arizona; but as the magical influence of the "almighty dollar" is powerful, they may be said to control the entire trade and market of the Territory. The contractors are, of course, not to blame for accepting such a precisely contract which will render them independent for life, within a few months, but is there not corruption in the office of the Secretary of War at Washington, from whence issues this mandate, so calculated to blight the energies and affect the interests of the people of a new and rising Territory?

☞Mrs. Child is still writing about John Brown. She wanted to go to Charlestown and soothe him when he was alive, and now she seems trying to soothe his ghost.

☞It is said that several maids and widows at Washington are evidently setting their caps (not night-caps we hope) for the Japan ambassadors. The Japanese are copper-colored, but some of our women would gladly marry them if they were of the color of Japan blacking.

☞Harper's Weekly, in a personal description of Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, says that he has "a long, penetrating nose." These Black Republicans, however, must be a little careful how they stick their long, penetrating noses into the affairs of the South.

☞The Washington Constitution says that Mr. Douglas is on his knees. We beg the fat and funny-looking little fellow to keep that position till we can get to Washington and take a look at him. He must present a queer spectacle.

☞As the Japanese visit our country when the quadrennial Presidential nominating conventions are progressing they will find their orthodox religion Sintos, the worship of the sun, is in great vogue politically among us, especially at its risings.

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TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1860.

☞We have been requested to give the following communication a place in our columns:

GENTLEMEN: In the Journal's article of the 19th, commenting on the nomination of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, particular attention is drawn to the latter clause of the eighth section of the platform previously adopted, which is denounced in the following terms; "Thus the Republican party renews with fresh intensity its vows of hostility to the South."

Your attention is respectfully called to the following passages from Henry Clay's speeches in the Senate in 1850, placed in juxtaposition with the parallel passages of the Chicago platform:

Henry Clay's speech in the Senate, 1850.	*Sec. 8th, Chicago Platform.*
"I take it for granted that what I have said will satisfy the Senate of that first truth, that slavery does not exist there by law unless slavery was carried there the moment the treaty was ratified against the operations of the constitution of the United States."	"The normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom."
Henry Clay's Speech in the Senate, 1850.	*Section 7th Chicago Platform.*
"I must say that the idea that *ex instantia* upon the consummation of the treaty the Constitution of the United States spread itself over the acquired country and carried along with it the institution of slavery is so irreconcilable with any comprehension or any reason which I may possess that I hardly know how to meet it."	"The new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any of the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself."
Henry Clay's Speech in the Senate, 1850.	*Sec. 9th Chicago Platform, last Clause.*
"While I am willing to stand aside and make no legislative enactment upon the subject, I am not willing that any other individual should undertake to introduce a clause for the introduction of slavery into the Territories, while I am for rejecting both the one and the other, I shall say that I cannot vote for any express provision revoking the right to carry slaves there."	"And we deny the authority of Congress or a Territorial Legislature or of any individual to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States."

Now, in these in both alike we have the three fundamental principles laid down: First, that slavery does not exist primarily in the Territories by law, and as a consequence that Freedom is the normal condition of the Territories. Secondly, that the Constitution does not carry it there. Thirdly, that it should not be legislated there.

The only difference between the Republican platform and Henry Clay is, that while the former denies the right to do a thing, the latter says he would not exercise it though he might possess the right; "would certainly as intensely hostile in the one case as in the other. In fact, if the hostility consists in denying to the South the legal sanction of slavery in the Territories, Henry Clay's position is more hostile than that of the Republican platform for it is more offensive to refuse a request by saying "I can help you, but I will not," than by saying "I cannot help you—I have not the power. But we are content to stand where Henry Clay stood. If he was hostile to the South, so are we. But was Henry Clay hostile to the South? The previous quotation will show that he himself, and retiects the stigma rather on those whose doctrines a Miss Moore was slightly injured.

N. A. Tribune.

A CHICAGO DELEGATE.

The writer of this communication overlooks a very important section both of the Chicago platform and of Mr. Clay's opinions—an oversight that completely destroys the force of the collation to which he invites our attention.

Mr. Clay did say that he would not vote for the establishment of slavery in the Territories by Congress; but he did not say that he would vote for the abolition of slavery in the Territories by Congress, if the Territories themselves should establish slavery. The Chicago platform does say this. "That as our republican fathers," is the language of the platform, "when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, *it becomes our duty*, BY LEGISLATION, whenever such legislation is necessary, *to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it.*" The clause of the platform which follows immediately in this relation—denying "the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States"—has no independent consequence practically, and we referred to it in the remarks which have called forth the letter above merely for the purpose of showing the deep fanatical ground of the policy announced in the clause preceding. The policy itself is the direct and real point of hostility to the South; the ground on which the policy rests is important mainly as foreshadowing the energy and determination with which it will be pressed hereafter.

Neither the policy nor the ground of the policy, however, finds any sanction in the opinions of Mr. Clay, who not only assert-

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—The popularity of this unrivaled alterative and aperient is overwhelming throughout the habitable globe. Its virtues commend it to remedies for internal diseases. Families of every condition in life, and in every section of the country are adopting Holloway's Pills as the one sole remedy for complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels, being discerning all the ingredients of which they once placed confidence. Time does a grand remedy, which chronicles and regulates the constitutions and the whole alimentary system, conquer doubt, prejudice, and interested opposition, as well as a host of diseases which have heretofore bid defiance to medical skill. m29 d&ew1

BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS.

LAFAYETTE, Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 2, 1858.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co.—*Gents*: My hair having turned prematurely gray, and being unwilling to wear "silver locks" in my youthful days, I have tried various preparations which were highly recommended for restoring hair to its original color, among others Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer, but found them to be humbugs as well as unnatural and quite expensive, until about a year ago I commenced using Heimstreet's Hair Coloring, prepared by you, *which I found to be all that you recommended it*. It restored my hair to its original beauty, and keeps it there, and silky, and the expense is so trifling that it seems nothing at all after continually drawing upon my funds to keep myself supplied with Prof. Wood's the year previous, and after all my pains receiving no benefit. Therefore I take pleasure in recommending your Hair Coloring to the public as a *cheap and effectual Hair Restorer*. Yours truly, WM. P. WENTWORTH.

Onondaga County, ss.—Subscribed and sworn before me this 23d day of June, 1858. H. S. COLE, Justice.

Remember that this result was produced by *Heimstreet's Inimitable, the original and only reliable* Hair Restorative.

Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

m17 dood&ew1m

☞DR. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. America is filled with the fame of this great physician and physiologist, and in his pectoral Syrup we have the grandest remedy in all quarters of the globe for curing most periods of consumption or any disease of the organs of respiration who seeks relief in time from this all-powerful pulmonic.

Price 75c. Sold by Raymond & Tyler.

m1 cod&ew1m

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

What a horrible thing, is it not—
That worms should in children be rioting!
Can nobody tell mothers what
To the best way those vermin of quieting?
Yes, hear the glad tidings, and wonder no more
Bryan's Vermifuge, tasteless as water,
Destroys these assailants of youth
And harms not the child by the slaughter.

Price 25 cents. Sold by Raymond & Tyler.

m1 cod&ew1m

☞DR. MCCLINTOCK'S COUGH AND COLD MIXTURE.—Clap-trap advertisements may bolster up cheap-John preparations, but the people will try for themselves for the genuine article. It will, so all know who have resorted to it, thoroughly cure cold, cough, influenza, or starch when nothing else will even relieve the distress.

Price 25 cents. Sold by Raymond & Tyler.

m1 cod&ew1m

WHY

Does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence?

BECAUSE

It is the only one that has ever been analyzed and publicly approved by the highest chemical authority.

ALSO

for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected chemical analysis at all.

MOREOVER,

because being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world.

Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers.

m1 d&ew1m CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

☞See Dr. McCann's advertisement of Know Thyself. de14 wcow

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

INTRINSIC virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Sprains, Pole Evil, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. SMITH, Rildreth, Orleans Co. S. Leitch, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless (his case was spavin), but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is worth a dollar a bottle to me." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

BARNES & PARK,
Proprietors, New York.

m9 d1w1m

Pittsburg Water Cure.—A first class *cure*, in its sixth year—room for over one hundred patients. Send for circular to DR. H. FRESSE,
Pittsburg, Pa.

my2 w10

WANTED.

AGENTS in a business that pays from $25 to $80 per month, according to capability. Satisfaction guaranteed. Full particulars sent free to all who enclose stamp to pay return postage. I. HALE, Jr. & CO.,
Newburyport, Mass.

my9 w8

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The Original and Best in the World!

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, red, or sandy hair is changed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

Fifteen medals and diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1840, and more unqualified testimonials have been made to the hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill-effects of bad Dyes remedied; the hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

☞The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
No. 16 Bond street, New York.

mr31 wly

WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy, and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made to sit and rest. New York. mr31 wly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Garibaldi Lands under the Guns of Sicily.

RUSSIA THREATENS TURKEY.

FARTHER POINT, May 28.

The steamer Palestine, from Liverpool at 2½ P. M. of the 16th, via Queenstown on the 17th, passed this point at 2 o clock this morning. The steamer Glasgow sailed for New York direct simultaneously with the Palestine.

The steamer Vigo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th. The America, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown at 1 P. M. on the 15th. The Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th. The Australasian, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown at 9½ A. M. on the 16th, and the Vanderbilt, from New York, arrived at Southampton about an hour later. The news is interesting.

Garibaldi, with over 1,000 followers, had landed at Marsala in Sicily under the fire of two Neapolitan frigates. One of Garibaldi's steamers was captured, and the other sunk. The volunteers so landed, were at the moment of the mails departure fighting with the royal troops.

Col. Medici was forwarding the preparations for a second expedition, and 6,000 volunteers had already been enrolled.

It was asserted that the enormous diplomatic representation made to Piedmont would decide the government whether to prevent the departure of the second expedition. Great agitation prevailed at Naples and Palermo.

Pullinger, the defaulting cashier of the Union Bank of London, had been sentenced to 20 years of penal servitude.

Russia again menaces Turkey in the interest of the Christians.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull and some authorities report a decline of 1-16d on the lower qualities. Sales of the five days, including Thursday, were 50,000 bales. Provisions dull. Consols closed on Thursday at 94¾ for money and 94⅝ for account. Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except corn, which was slightly lower.

The Persia will be due at Quebec at a late hour this evening.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.—1st SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Senate.—A large amount of routine business of no general interest was transacted the bill making appropriations for the completion of the geological survey of Oregon and Washington was taken up and passed.

Mr. Davis made a report from the committee on conference on disagreeing to the votes of the two Houses on the military academy bill, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the contracts for the extension of the patent office.

Mr. Dixon desired to offer the following resolution and to say a few words by way of explanation of the order of the Senate for the appointment of Thaddeus Hyatt, the Sergeant-at-arms him were taken possession of forcibly and not chartered. Garibaldi had issued proclamations to the Romans and Neapolitans, calling on them to revolt.

Palermo despatches of the 15th say that in five churches, at the termination of mass, shouts of "Italy forever," "Liberty forever," were raised. In the evening the people, to the number of 10,000, were assembled. The police were unable to disperse them, and the troops were called out and fired on the people, killing 4 and wounding 10. Several persons were arrested.

There was some excitement in Florence, owing to the appearance of placards in favor of the ex-Grand Duke. There were rumors of the intention of an attempt at the recovery of his power. The garrison was strengteened and the National Guard called out.

A defalcation on a small scale has been discovered against the cashier of Panky & Co.'s bank in London, but no prosecution has been made.

An influential deputation, headed by Milner Gibson, had laid before Lord Palmerston the plans for Col. Shaffner's telegraphic line to America via the Faroe Islands and Iceland.

The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas was on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

A report that France had offered pecuniary indemnity to Switzerland was unfounded.

Austria refuses to admit Piedmont to the conference on the ground that Piedmont had declared that she intended to take no part in the dispute between France and Switzerland.

The Papal troops are continually concentrating at Gubio.

It is stated that the date is fixed for the French evacuation of Rome and the first detachment will leave shortly.

The King of Naples had subscribed a million scudi to the Papal loan.

The Sicilian volunteers had passed a government project for a war credit—31½ against 21.

Russia is said to have collected at Nicholaeff a large number of transports.

The Leander with the Pope has gone to the south coast. The sloop Constellation was at Madeira on the 4th of May.

Advices from Sydney, Australia, report the failure of David Jones & Co. and Thomson, Simons, & Co. Liabilities £20,000. It is thought that other houses will follow.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week 48,000 bales, of which 8,000 were to speculators and 10,000 for export. The market closed quiet and easy, though quotably unchanged. The fair qualities were held firmly for extreme prices, while inferior qualities were unsaleable. The sales of Friday were 6 000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and exporters. Market closing quiet at the following quotations: New Orleans fair 6¾d, middling 6d, middling 5¾d, Mobile fair 7¼d, middling 6⅝d, uplands fair 7¾d, middling 6½d. Stock in port estimated at 1,111,000 bales, including 905,000 bales of American.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is dull and in some cases prices are barely maintained, but most of the producers were firm.

Breadstuffs' Market.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. report the weather favorable for the crops. Flour firm but without decided change in prices. Wheat advanced 1c@2c; red 10s 6d@10s 9d and white 11s@12s 6d. Corn very dull and qualities slightly lower; prices nominal at 35s for mixed, 35s 6d for yellow, and 36s 6d@37s for white.

Wakefield, Nash, & Co. report flour partially 6d higher

Provisions.—Richard, Athya, & Co. and others report beef heavy and declining. Pork dull and prices are higher for retail lots. Lard quiet at 57s6d@s for fine. Tallow in fair little inquiry and price weak and 1s6d per cwt lower. Butter 1s@2s per cwt lower. Cheese nominal at 58s and market closing firmer. Cheese dull and prices unchanged. Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine dull, but prices unchanged.

London, May 25, P. M.—Consols closed to-day at 94¾@94⅞ for money and 94⅞@95 for account. Illinois Central closed at 83@85 discount. Erie 37@39 discount.

Liverpool, May 25, P. M.—Cotton—Sales yesterday 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

Proceedings Continued.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

House.—Phelps's amendment to strike out the route through Salt Lake City was rejected 43 against 73.

Reagan's amendment to make the proposed grantees merely trustees of a company to build the road, was rejected.

An amendment by Reagan that the grantees shall within six months from the passage of the act, determine the amount of capital necessary to complete the road and open subscription books in New York, New Orleans and other places, was agreed to 99 against 56.

Pending an amendment to substitute the Texas route, the Postoffice bill having been previously considered at length, the Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

BUFFALO, May 28, P. M.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has still under consideration the report of the slavery committee, with a prospect of not finishing it for some days.

At an extra session, held this afternoon for the election of officers for the next four years, the following officers were chosen:

For Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, Dr. Edward Thomson.

For Editor of the Quarterly Review, Dr. H. D. Whedon.

For Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, Dr. Daniel Wise, Philadelphia.

For Assistant Corresponding Secretary for the West, Dr. W. L. Harris.

For Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, C. Kingsley.

For Editor of the Ladies' Depository, Dr. D. W. Clarke.

For Editor of the German Apologist, William Nast.

For Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, Dr. Charles Elliott.

For Editor of the Northern Advocate, J. S. Bingham.

For Editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, Samuel H. Nesbit.

For Editor of the California Christian Advocate, E. Thomas.

For Editor of the Pacific Advocate, Thomas H. Pice.

For Book Agent at New York, Thomas Carlton.

For Assistant Book Agent at New York, Joseph Porter.

For Book Agent at Cincinnati, Adam Poe.

For Assistant Book Agent at Cincinnati, Luke Hitchcock.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the session this afternoon excusing Bishop Morris, on account of his advanced years, from travelling in his connection.

The Delaware (Ohio) Conference was changed in name to the West Ohio Conference.

NEWCASTLE, DEL., May 28.

Messrs. Bayard and Whitely gave an account of their stewardship at Charleston last night and were sustained, and were also instructed by the county convention to resume their seats at Baltimore, provided nationality be restored by the action of a sufficient portion of the regular delegation from the seceding States.

ST. LOUIS, May 28, P. M.

The river is swelling at the rate of about two inches per day. There are 7¼ feet water to Cairo. No material change in the upper streams. The weather to day is clear and pleasant.

The most violent storm of the season passed over the city on Saturday night, rain falling from seven o'clock till after midnight, accompanied by very severe thunder and lightning and a very high wind, doing damage to several houses, blew a steamboat across the river, and sunk the New Orleans packet line wharf boat.

ALBANY, May 28.

Hon. John Cramer, delegate at large in the Wood Charleston delegation, Chairman of the Astor House meeting, and the representative man of the Wood & Dickinson movement in this State, has written a letter declaring that he has become perfectly satisfied that Stephen A. Douglas is the only man the Baltimore Convention can present with any hope of success. The letter is regarded here as an indication of alarm on the part of the Dickinson men at the probability of Horatio Seymour's nomination at Baltimore, and as an attempt on their part to head off such a movement. It is said that it will be followed by other similar demonstrations.

BOSTON, May 28.

The Citizens' Saloon building, in North Attleboro, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000.

PITTSBURG, May 28.

The Assembly passed nearly the whole day discussing the report from the Committee on Home Missions. The speeches were all short and while differing much, the views expressed in favor of the report. Adopted with only 4 negative vote.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 28.

The General Assembly of the O. S. Presbyterian Assembly to-day erected the Presbytery of Toledo and the Synod of St. Paul. The remainder of the proceedings were unimportant.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 28.

The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the cases of Lamar, Ikin, Mott, Tucker, and Brown.

Prosecutions continue against Captain Farnham and Cary for piracy, and against Trowbridge and Brown for holding Africans.

NEW YORK, May 28.

An attempted prize fight between George King and John Woods was prevented by the police by the arrest of the former.

Another mill, however, came off between James Clark and Jemmy Elliott, the former 24 and the latter but 16 years of age, in which the latter was beaten after thirty rounds.

BANGOR, Me., May 28.

The village of Monson, Piscataquis county, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Almost forty buildings were burned including the only church, two public houses, the postoffice, stores, &c. The fire caught in a stable connected with the Monson House.

PITTSBURG, May 28, P. M.

The river is 6¼ feet 6 inches by pier mark and falling. Weather clear and cool.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.

REMARKS.—Towards the close of the week money matters assumed somewhat their former features, but remarkable stringency was noticeable, and some anxious borrowers were on the street. The old complaint of dereliction and negligence on the part of country customers is still prevalent with jobbers. The week closes with more borrowers than lender. Rates are unchanged. We quote Eastern exchange at ⅜ and Southern at ¼ premium, drawing rates. General business has been quite dull during the week, the only change being an advance in provisions, the market closing very firmly, and an advance of 3c in refined sugars. The sales yesterday, included below, were 150 bbls mess pork at $15 50, 96 bbls rump on p. t., 150 casks shoulders from first hands at 7½c, 10 casks shoulders on order at 7¾c, 1,000 pieces for that to be held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in possession of the proprietor of Bell's Life, to be fought for whenever may aspire to the prize ring.

There were vague and unauthentic rumors of a new French loan for military purposes.

Italy.—Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, died at Florence on the 10th.

It was reported that Gen. Lamoricière had made a forward movement with the Papal troops and 10,000 Piedmontese troops had embarked from Genoa to check him.

It is positively asserted that the French army of Rome had received orders to evacuate the city. It is said that this step is not to be made without a personal matter, as his friends conveniently but falsely urge. It is his mob-war upon all the tongues and characters of the Democracy, upon which thus unites us to the death against him.' And, on the other hand, if Mr. Douglas is overslaughed, the Bell ticket will be augmented in the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana by deed throughout the entire North to an indefinite extent, unless he shall go to the extreme of running independently, which he will hardly do, and in which event he would not get a vote in the house of Representatives. No politician of note in Washington (when he has his "legs under your mahogany" about sundown) ever over the cheerful glass, but the least idea of the success of the Republicans. The fiat has gone forth from the North, like Uncle Toby's about the dying fly, 'Let them alone.' said my Uncle Toby). that these sectionalists shall die. We are, many of us, to be sure, willing and anxious that some of our friends of the Opposition shall be encouraged that Congress will pass a law to punish such offenders which obstruct the faithful execution of the treaty stipulations. We says the horrors of the coolie trade, but who are circumvented, and who only want time to make a decent Opposition out of their constituents, and from my heart of hearts I am sorry for such as these. But in this case our friends know nothing but the watchword, *defeat to the Sectionalists!* We can and will take care of them *here*. What are you doing? Next week all of New England will be visited by our agents and in detail. We shall proceed slowly and surely. New York is now being canvassed by three gentlemen of the largest influence and character in reference to this intended hanging and quartering of the conspirators, and her cannon will make a stunning report besides discharging a column-scattering pounder. I think that I can predict with safety that the survey arrangement will be made to "fire" as soon as we can "see the whites of their eyes," when the word will be given. We can muster 100,000 men as sons north of Mason and Dixon's line. And now for a separate paragraph worth your attention, viz:

If you of the Union party in the South will only half as well attend to your interests as we shall defend and protect you in the North all will be well. There will soon be carcasses hanging from one half the trees in the American forests of executed political sectional malefactors, about which there will be ghost stories enough in circulation to make the mere mention of the contingency to be detected, of which they were found guilty, and for which they were condemned, a terror to every future generation that shall people America. Respectfully yours,

A—— L——.

OUT IN THE COUNTRY, May 25, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

We often hear shrewd opinions in these parts. I listened to a conversation in a log shop a time, held by parties accidentally brought together. One man, a Democrat with strong Southern prejudices, avowed the opinion "that the Democratic party is irretrievably and irrecoverably demoralized and split up, and that it would be useless for them to meet at Baltimore, for they could never make a nomination under the two-thirds rule." There seemed something plausible in this conclusion, and it would have passed for good, current political coin but for the presence of a Northern man—a railroad official, I believe—who seemed to be better posted than any present on the future of the Democracy. He waited until all the interlocutors had delivered themselves of their views of the subject, and then with a manner that plainly indicated his contempt for the speakers and their opinions, he proceeded to decide the question, and challenged the hearers to mark *his words* and see if a few months would not prove his position. "The Democratic party split, sir!" said he, patronizingly, "lightning can't split it, sir! All the fire-eaters of the South can't split it, sir! The South will repeat—it has repeated already—the old game played on Jackson understood Southern Democracy, sir; he kicked it so low down stairs that it could not raise its hand against the North to oppose Van Buren's being the nominated over the heads of the Calhounites and the McDuffies and the Hamilions and the Macons of the South, sir! And old Van Buren was as much a Free-soiler then as he and John Hale now, and Hale is as fresoil as Fremont or crazy Gerrit Smith could ask. No, no, my friend, you are mistaken, the South has squatted already. After the split at Charleston they will go to Baltimore to take the seats of those who seceded at Charleston—this will get up a squabble as to who are the true delegates, Douglas's friends will have to decide between them, and they will only let in such as vote for Douglas—and they would be fools if they let in any others. So don't you see, sir, that Douglas will have all his own way at Baltimore? Jeff Davis may eat all the fire from Delaware to Texas, sir, but he has got to wash it down with Douglas at last, sir." All the first speaker could reply to this was that they might possibly be mistaken and be d—d, but he would as soon vote for Fred Douglas or Lincoln himself, and if Douglas received the nomination at Baltimore, he would vote for Bell.

To compare the present political aspect of the country with the better days of the Republic, and, in the minds of reflecting men, give rise to serious apprehensions not only for the perpetuity of the Union, but for the great cause of civil liberty in the world. To such an extent has robbery and corruption in the high functionaries of the government progressed, that the whole object of public office seems to be plunder, and that with a total disregard of public opinion in no other country on earth can frauds on the public treasury be perpetrated with the same impunity. Official defaulters and peculators are permitted to hold on to their places until they have consummated their spoils, and are then allowed to retire and give place to a successor equally rapacious and unscrupulous. The system of taxing the salaries of government officers for the support of the party in power, and their hireling organs, is prolific of defalcation. The system of taxing government contracts to raise funds to set up party new-papers, and bribe members of Congress to support administration measures, is a description of swindling that would consign a man to the penitentiary, unless he were commanded and sustained by a party that valued success above all considerations of character, country, or honest fame. I repeat that there is not now in the civilized world a government so shamelessly corrupt, and so utterly regardless of punishment or shame, as the Government of the United States. In Austria, the most loathsome despotism of the old world, when the high functionaries of government are detected in frauds on the public treasury of that country they have public decency enough to despatch them secretly with the razors, or poison, or some speedy means at hand. But the successful fraud secures its perpetrator a place under government, or the means of retiring on a princely income to live in a style that tempts all beholders to acquire wealth at whatever cost of public or private character.

It is by no means uncommon to judge a people by their government. It is peculiarly proper so to judge a free people who form their own government and elect their government officers. Now, I appeal to the people of the United States, for they are the court of last resort, to pass sentence of condemnation on the present administration of the Government, and the party that brought it into power and upholds it. Are you willing to be considered, and not only considered but actually to be, no better than your government? I do not mean your government as written in the glorious Constitution and laws. I mean your government as administered by a gang of political sharpers and mountebanks, who are dragging the country down to a depth of infamy from which it can only be redeem d by a revolution of blood. You have now an opportunity to bring back the days of political health, peace, prosperity and glory. We will await yourself of this opportunity, or will you continue to follow the blind leaders who have brought you to the brink of dissolution? We will see, and the time is short. K.

DIED.

On Sunday afternoon, May 27, JNO. V. VARNUM, aged 34 years.

At the residence of her father, John N. Breeden, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY VIRGINIA BUSHNELL, wife of the Rev. F. H. Bushnell, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

In this city on the morning of the 28th inst., Mr. JAMES WALLACE, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. Stewart, on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut.

MARRIED,

At Oakland, at the residence of Geo. R. W. Heath, April 19th, by the Rev. M. Akerly Leech, CHARLES LIVE, U. S. Army, to JOSEPHINE M., daughter of the late Abiel Heath, of Richmond, Va.

Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

At Paoli, Ind., May 19th., at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, H. Woodford, after a lingering illness, of dropsy, Wm. Paul Thomas, Esq., aged 70 years, a resident of this city, and 76 years of age.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Holman, Mr. E. T. SALE to Miss ANITA M. NAGHLE, both of this city.

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Troy and Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

In Hardin county, Ky., on the 18th inst., Mr. SAMUEL AMOS, in the 75th year of his age.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Edgar Needham, in this city, at half-past 12 o'clock Friday, Mrs. WAITSTILL SMITH, of Medford, Mass., aged 66 years.

At Rock Haven, Meade county, Ky., on the morning of the 27th of May, Mr. WILLIAM HAMAN, an old citizen of Louisville, in the 83d year of his age.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on the morning of May 27th, 1860, at the residence of E. L. Huffman, Capt. HENRY CRAWFORD, in the 72d year of his age.

The passage from life to immortality of such a man as Captain Crawford deserves something more than a passing notice. He was an excellent citizen, an ardent lover of his country, a devoted husband, an affectionate father, a firm and unwavering friend, and a consistent Christian. Nearly fifty years since, in the morning of his manhood, the events that led to what is called the second war for Independence were occurring. He took an active interest in the effort to procure for his country her rights, and in 1812 received a Captain's commission in the army that was raised at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, the place of his residence. He served actively until he was taken a prisoner by the British at Detroit. On the conclusion of the war Capt. Crawford was sent South by the United States Government to superintend the construction of the first fort erected on Red river. After completing the fort he resigned his commission and joined an extensive mercantile house in the interior of South America in their war of Independence. He was taken prisoner there and confined in a dark dungeon by the notorious horrors of a Spanish prison. Upon his release from captivity he returned to the United States, was married, and from that time devoted himself to peaceful pursuits. His checkered life could be found but in part, cheerful, and comforting. Prosperity did not elate him nor did adversity depress him. No one could know him without loving him. He was a most generous, unselfish man, ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy and unfortunate. A benevolent heart beat in his bosom, and he delighted in doing good. He was a devoted husband, a kind father, and a sincere friend. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived and died in the faith of the Gospel. His last moments were peaceful and happy. He had no fear of death, but calmly and resignedly awaited the coming of the messenger. He has gone to his reward, and we trust that he has received the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

$10 Reward.

STRAYED, from my Farm on the Ohio river, sixteen miles below Louisville, some time in April last, a SORREL FILLY, 3 years old this spring, 15½ hands high, one or both hind feet white, star or white streak in the forehead, and heavy mane and tail. She was raised in Springfield, Ky., and may be making her way back. Any person bringing her to me or giving me information so that I can get her shall have the above reward. Address

H. J. MAYCROFT,
Grassy Pond, Jefferson co., Ky.

may 23 d1&w2

FARM FOR SALE,

ONE MILE FROM PUBLIC SQUARE,

Greencastle, Indiana,

CONTAINING Sixty Acres, a convenient Dwelling with Seven Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, and Woodhouse, and all other outhouses, Cellar 18 by 25, good Orchard, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, and Grapes. About Twenty-five acres are well timbered and set in grass, and watered by two never failing Springs.

Greencastle is the seat of the Indiana Asbury University, affording fine educational and church advantages. For further information address

A. G. CHENOWETH,
Greencastle, Ind.

mar28 d&ew2m*

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* to your child, instead of by *hastening its unavoidabilities*. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head, and Coughs**, and for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain*. It has no equal—being an anti-spasmodic it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits**. *As you value your infant's and health of your child rest, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial**—this can only apply. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 469 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard**. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made a well man. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory —hence its astonishing success. There are

Five Preparations

adapted to the deficiencies of the Bloodin different diseases. For **Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Debility**, use No. 1. For **Scrofula, Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-Use, General Debility and Prostration**, use No. 2 for **Liver Complaints**, No. 3 for **Dyspepsia**. *Being already prepared for adoption*, if it **Takes to Drops** and can be administered into the circulation, so that what you quiet *nervation*, The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria**, and **Nervousness**. For special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulat

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

REMEDY FOR THE TURNIP FLY.—A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express details at some length the success of experiments in sowing mustard as a decoy for the turnip fly, stating that they will not attack Swedes when mustard plants grow in the vicinity. The black caterpillar also prefers the mustard to the turnip plant. The remedy is commended as simple, cheap, and efficient, and, if so, is certainly worthy of adoption.

TOBACCO—ITS CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT.

Read before, and published by order of the Liberty Neck Agricultural Club of Amelia County.

"Multum adhuc restat operis, multum que restabit, nec ullis unquam nisi ullis necula præcludetur occasio ali quid adjiciendi."

The success of growing a crop of tobacco, depending much upon early planting, the selection of such situations for plant-beds as will ensure a proper exposure to the sun, is all important. The eastern or southern slopes of hills, near their base, afford the best locations, the beds so situated being freer from sobbing, and the warmth of the sun greater than upon flat surfaces. Regard should also be had to the character of the soil; it should be sufficiently close to render it retentive of moisture, and yet contain sand enough to give it quickness; made earths, and other puffy soils are unfit, being both too arid and liable to heave. Having selected the bed, care should be taken to burn it, neither too wet, too dry, nor too hard, for if too wet it will bake, and too dry the mould will be consumed. The latter objection also obtains to burning too hard. It is only necessary to burn sufficiently to destroy the vitality of the seed and grass roots upon the land. Many having been burned, the ashes should be swept of and the ground hoed up, observing to invert the soil as little as possible. The spots removed, and after raking guano at the rate of 500 or 600 pounds to the acre applied, hoed in, the bed again raked and the seed sown, an ordinary pipe bowlful to every 20 yards by four feet; tread and cover thickly with brush. The ashes should be cleanly removed, otherwise the action which will ensue between the lime, with which they are impregnated, and the guano, will expel its ammonia.

To protect the plants from the depredation of the fly, sow sir-slack lime over the patch, and repeat the application if necessary. Upon removing the brush, which should be done towards the latter part of April, or early in May, the grass should be picked from the beds, and well sweet stable manure, which has been divested of its causticity, by having been spread and exposed to the air, applied.

The land having been deeply broken, should be well-manured, ploughed and reduced to a fine tilth by dragging.

Lay off the rows six feet six inches apart, which when divided will give three feet three inches to each row, ridge with a double turning plough, and make the hills three feet three inches distant. The distance at which the tobacco is planted is of some consequence, for if too far apart, the stalk and leaf should become heavy while its value will be impaired by its coarseness, and if too thick, it will ripen irregularly, its lower leaves being too much excluded from air and sun to mature them.

Here allow me to digress, that I may speak of Ivernian guano, when used alone as a manure for the tobacco crop.

From its earliest history, Virginia tobacco has ranked pre-eminently high in the markets of the world, as well for its richness as delicacy of texture; now it stands but little better, if indeed as well, as the common weed. Why is this? Surely it cannot be attributed either to a change in our climate or soil. Is it not rather to be ascribed to the fact, that instead as formerly of growing it upon our Virginia soils, and improved lots, which from vegetable decomposition abound in those elements which enter into the composition of the plant, large quantities are being raised upon soils from which those elements have been abstracted, solely with the aid of this fertilizer?

The rationale of guano growing large, poor coarse tobacco, I conceive to be of easy solution. Such is the stimulus given the plants by this magic manure, that the absorbent vessels of its roots become so enlarged as to take up and carry to it much larger quantity of sap than is natural; its sap vessels become engorged and distended, and such a quantity of sap, than even the capillary vessels, which are distributed over the surface of the leaf, are enlarged; and and while these vessels have to eliminate through the pores of the leaf a great deal of sap, but little is assimilated in consequence of the absence of those elements, which enter into the constitution of the plant, in the manure employed. Such tobacco must necessarily lose vastly in curing, as the sweating to which it is subjected during the evaporation of its sap, will give it a reddish color, with a rough and porous face.

The question might arise whether or not guano should be dispensed with as a manure for the tobacco crop. I should say not. For by combining with it the Columbian or other kinds of guano, rich in the phosphates, its defects may be in a great measure supplied, and although it can never be made to produce an article as desirable as that grown upon new lands and improved lots yet, with the increasing demand for the staple, and the impossibility of raising a sufficiency of putrescent manure to apply to the entire crop, its use should be continued.

But to return: Hills enough for planting being made (the plants being large enough to bear transplanting), set them off and plant in the evening, there generally being sufficient season in them, when freshly prepared, to cause the plants to take root. A common error prevails of planting when the ground is too wet, especially upon stiff soils, as then the sticks with which the hole is dibbled to receive the plants are made, compact the earth, and when dry a crust is formed almost impervious to their roots. Tobacco thus planted is also doubly liable to perish from the jar received at the first working.

Cultivation.—Soon as the tobacco has taken root sufficiently, and grown off, it should be ridged out, the row should be loosened with the cultivator, and the hills scraped off to remove the grass. The next working should be given as soon as the plants begin to spread the hill, a full cultivator should be run between and near the tobacco to check its growth, and a small hill put to it. This close ploughing, is especially necessary, if the tobacco shall have grown off rapidly, otherwise it will probably be of narrow leaf. It is even now necessarily to attend to the worming, if the leaf should be given just as the most forward plants are coming in to top, the earth should be thrown to the tobacco, with a turning plough, and a good hill made, observing so to divide the step as to allow the water to pass off freely. Scraping up, when required, completes the cultivation; in this operation, all loose earth should be drawn to the hill, and the row scraped down to a hard surface, to permit the water to pass off quickly. Firing may, (I am satisfied,) be dispensed with against to a considerable extent, by being careful never to disturb the roots of the tobacco after it comes into top, and by keeping the spaces between the hills divided, and the row scraped up, to prevent sobbing. Plants, as well as animals, have their peculiar habits, which by attention some may be improved by continued working and excessive moisture, certain it is, that either corn or tobacco, are liable to fire, if their roots are disturbed about their period of fructification; nor is it to be wondered at since at this stage of their existence, the greatest possible amount of support is required, the supply is cut off by severing their lateral roots, or by their decay.

The tobacco should be primed to about six inches ... In topping, the most forward plants should be topped first, and the work be so timed, and towards the middle of August to strip off leaves, after which time fewer leaves should be left. The tobacco should be wormed and the suckers pulled off at least once a week, and should never be cut until entirely ripe, unless forced to do so from disease. The tobacco being cut and secured from sun-burning, should be housed, and should remain in the frost. The second day they may be removed to a dry and sheltered spot, where they may be warm and not exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun, and may be fed sparingly but often, with hard-boiled eggs, curd, coarse corn meal, and millet, but all water should be avoided.

When 8 or 10 days old, scalded Indian meal, screenings, millet, etc., well be readily eaten. Pure water should always be at hand in shallow vessels, and care must always be observed to keep them clean and damp. When they run it should be in a grass plot, and not in their coops until the dew is off the grass, for experience has shown that cold and damp, when combined, is a most fruitful source of disease in all poultry, but more especially fatal to the young. At the end of six weeks the chickens, having become large and strong, are usually left by the hen, who goes to laying again and will in the course of 5 or 6 weeks have another brood; but as my remarks have been rather more extended than I intended, I must defer until some future time my remarks in hasten in regard to the management of poultry.

E. S. RALPH, Buffalo, N. Y.

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The salt forms a crust upon the cloth which renders it impervious to insects of any kind. Tie up the mouth of each sack tightly and hang them up in a dry cool room, and there will be no fear of their spoiling in keeping them in good condition. The above method, although quite new to all, is not generally known.—R. H. P.

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☞The telegraph line between this city and Lake Providence, La., is complete. Yesterday the first despatch was received by P. B. Scully. The line is indebted to the energy of Col. Horace B. Tebbetts for its completion.

☞What sweet and delicate little stanzas these are:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ASLEEP.

BY LIZZIE C. SMITH.

Little, pale face with the dream-shadows over it
Hushed in the moonlight, and peaceful, and calm,
Soft stars drop dew-cells upon it, and cover it;
Zephyr-lips kiss it with kisses of balm.
Hushed in a slumber so white and so breathless
"Will she not waken to know of my love?
Know of my worship so holy so deathless,
Pure as the star-blossoms drop from above?"

Wan is the moonlight, and fainter and whiter
Quiver the dream-shadows over her cheek;
All her free hair, with the dew trembles tighter,
"Will she awake to my love if I speak?"
Now her sweet dream, like a breath over roses,
Melts on her lips in a tender joy-smile;
From its brief sorrows, her warm heart reposes,
Lost in a vision of love all the while.
"Awake little maiden to love that is deeper—
Love that for you is so perfectly wise;
Rock your bright head on my heart little sleeper—
Bury my love in the depths of your eyes."

☞This is perfectly refreshing.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

AFTER SCHOOL.

BY S. F. S.

The shadows have passed o'er the dial's face,
Until four in the afternoon,
And the clouds have flushed with pearly grace
All day o'er the fields of June.
Now the hour has come when the school is out,
And the urchins, with happy glee,
Leaving their grammars and slates about,
Away from the school-house flee.
Some linger not for the twilight shades,
But quickly homeward go,
While some hade on to the forest glades,
Where sweet wild blossoms grow.

Charley and Ned, and the most of the boys,
Troop off where the shadows fall,
To play until dark with a merry noise
At a boisterous game of ball;
Harry and George, who have quarreled all day,
Leap over the meadow bars
To "fight it out" in the old-fashioned way
Till the sunbeams break in "stars."
Their ardor grows dim; they have "fought like men,"
And Harry has won the day,
And grandly forgiving each other then,
There's none so loving as they!

Willie, the dreamer, steals off to the brook,
Where the alders and hazels grow,
And reads from the leaves of an ancient book
Legends and tales of long ago;
How his bosom throbs to the rhymes drawn out
From depths of passion and pain,
As his thoughts flow on through mazes of doubt,
Which the poet makes clear again;
Then he counts *his* dreams on his fingers o'er,
In Chaucer's or Spenser's rule,
And deems life's fruit hath yielded its core,
As he hopes, and rhymes, after school.

Six little maidens fly off to the woods,
Shouting and singing songs and glees,
While their laughter bubbles in rippling floods,
Floating to the forest trees.
They frighten the hare and the rabbit meek
From their haunts in the waving grass,
And brush the dew from the wild grape's cheek,
As they gather the clusters mass.

Carrie and Jennie sit long in the dale,
Leaning over the deep clear pools,
And weaving the moss in a soft green braid
Tell stories of ghosts and ghouls.

But Lizzie goes wandering down the lane
With a wistful look in her eyes,
Which are dewy and soft as the summer rain
When it falls from the summer skies;
And her heart beats fast as her steps grow slow,
For she passes, along her way,
The graveyard where dear ones are sleeping so—
Father and mother, there they lay—
And the tears flow over her patient eyes,
Where the shadows lay brown and cool,
For there's no one to greet her with sweet surprise
In her lonely home after school.

But slowly the daylight wanes away,
And the children, with tired feet,
Weary of freedom and flushed with play,
Haste to the home-lights burning sweet.
How tinsel their grow as the evening breeze
Rustling steals through the swaying grass,
And start as the shadows fall from the trees,
Creeping over them as they pass;
A moment they pause at the well-worn gate,
Clicking its latch in the twilight cool,
To shout a "good night" to their comrades late,
Who have tarried too long after school.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞The Frankfort Commonwealth copies the announcement of the death of Mr. Bernd from our columns and says:

It would be superfluous to add anything to what has been so well and truly said by the editors of the Journal. They have done simple justice to the many virtues of the deceased. We knew him intimately for a number of years—and it was but two short weeks ago that we had the pleasure of pressing his hand and passing an hour in pleasant conversation with him—and a more kind-hearted, noble, and generous man never lived. And now, alas! he is gone. We drop a tear to thy memory, friend Bernd.

"Aye, turn and weep. 'Tis manliness
To be heart-broken here:
For the grave of earth's best nobleness,
Is watered by the tear."

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, May 23.

The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 12th and via Queenstown on the 13th has arrived here.

The North American arrived at Liverpool on the 10th and the Arago at Southampton on the 11th.

Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily is the only prominent topic, nothing authentic as to his landing. It is believed that the insurrection continues in the interior.

There was a panic at Shanghai and business was suspended owing to the advance of the rebels.

Strong opposition was threatened by the Derby party in the House of Lords to the refusal of the paper duty.

Lord Wodehouse explained the result of negotiations in Central America. He said the Nicaragua treaty was signed but not yet ratified. The right of passage over the Isthmus of Panama had been recognized.

It is rumored that fifty Savoyards recently attacked a custom-house on the Geneva frontier. Shots were exchanged. The Swiss authorities lodged a complaint at Turin.

Garibaldi's force, 2,200 strong, embarked on three steamships at midnight on the 5th, well provided with arms, ammunition, &c. Nearly 5,000 persons flocked to the beach to bid them God speed.

The enthusiasm of the troops at Genoa was so great that it was necessary to confine them to the barracks to prevent them deserting to enroll themselves.

Garibaldi had sanguine hopes of cutting ont one of the Neapolitan frigates on the watch for him.

Meks Medici, Garibaldi's lieutenant, was to start in a few days with 3,000 more volunteers.

Garibaldi is said to have exchanged for gold 3,000,000 francs in notes at the Bank of Genoa. It is stated that the expedition was not to land in Sicily, but is intended to create a diversion in Calabria.

The headquarters of the insurgents was at Cefala, some fifteen leagues from Palermo. The royal troops several times attacked their position unsuccessfully.

The latest reports are that Garibaldi had landed at Ortona, in Calabria, and that a general insurrectionary movement had taken place in Calabia. Garibaldi took with him his only son and George Manin, the only son of the the illustrious defender of Venice.

M. Von Brandenburg succeeds Baron Bruck as Austrian Minister of Finance. O'Donnell had returned to Madrid and was received enthusiastically. It is reported that the Russian insurrection in Turkey were strong and a Russian force was being concentrated on Perth.

India and China mails with Calcutta and Hong Kong dates, forwarded by the Persia, to hand. For the first time, she seems as if she was proud of her new dignity, and took a pleasure in performing her duty. Her eyes are lively, animated, and constantly on the alert; her looks are so quick and rapid that she could take in every object at one glance, and answer apparently to discover at once the smallest seed on the ground, which she points out to her young ones, and, in the clouds, the bird of prey she dreads for their sake; and giving them notice by a doleful cry, she induces them immediately to hide themselves under her accustomed wing.

"Incessantly taken up with the welfare of her chickens, she excites them to follow her, and to eat. She picks their food, she scratches the ground in search of worms, which she gives up to them; and when satisfied then, she squats down, and forming a cradle as it were with her wings, she invites her tender offspring to come and gather around, and warm themselves beneath her. She continues to bestow those cares on them till they are of no further use to them, which takes place when the chickens are quite feathered, and when they are come to half the size they are to grow to."

The first day after hatching, the chicks do not need food, and should remain in the nest. The second day they may be removed to a dry and sheltered spot, where they may be warm and not exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun, and may be fed sparingly but often, with hard-boiled eggs, curd, coarse corn meal, and millet, but all water should be avoided.

When 8 or 10 days old, scalded Indian meal, screenings, millet, etc., well be readily eaten. Pure water should always be at hand in shallow vessels, and care must always be observed to keep them clean and damp. When they run it should be in a grass plot, and not in their coops until the dew is off the grass, for experience has shown that cold and damp, when combined, is a most fruitful source of disease in all poultry, but more especially fatal to the young. At the end of six weeks the chickens, having become large and strong, are usually left by the hen, who goes to laying again and will in the course of 5 or 6 weeks have another brood; but as my remarks have been rather more extended than I intended, I must defer until some future time my remarks in hasten in regard to the management of poultry.

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THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Monday's Proceedings.

Senate.—Mr. Cameron presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania for an alteration in the revenue law. He said he should press this question so that he might know who were the friends of this measure.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a special message of the President, similar to that communicated to the Senate on Saturday, recommending further legislation in regard to the re-captured Africans.

Mr. Branch said in addition to the slaves recaptured by the Mohawk unofficial information had been received that another cargo had been seized on the coast of Cuba. Hence there should be prompt action on the part of Congress. It appeared to him that the only additional legislation required was an explanation and construction of the act heretofore passed. His motion as amended was referred to the Judiciary Committee.)

Mr. Somer introduced a bill to establish a uniform bill of bankruptcy; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Much confusion followed in consequence, and an ineffectual motion was made to table it.

Mr. Sherman proposed an amendment, substituting the 18th, which Mr. Montgomery accepted, but refused to accept a further amendment by Mr. Sherman, providing for evening sessions.

The resolution was adopted—126 against 75.

Monday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Senate.—Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether some action is not necessary to provide for the better safety of passengers between New York and San Francisco.

Mr. Hale offered a joint resolution that both houses adjourn on Monday, the 10th of June.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for the effectual suppression of the slave trade was taken up and sundry amendments offered Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson made lengthy comments in opposition to the slave trade and in support of the bill for its more effectual suppression.

Mr. Davis's Territorial resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. Toombs made a long speech, concluding by calling on his political friends to put the stamp of disapproval on the doctrine of squatter-sovereignty. There was a gleam of light coming from Chicago—Arteon had been devoured by his own dogs. He called on the Democracy to unite against the common foe, and while vindicating the Southern seceders of Charleston, wanted them to return to Baltimore with the view of uniting to defeat the Republicans.

Mr. Hammond read a brief legal argument against squatter-sovereignty.

Mr. Pugh explained briefly that he should vote for most of the resolutions.

Mr. Hale could tell his Northern Democratic friends that the Southern wing always would control the party. The first act of the Federal Constitution was the establishment of an independent judiciary. He charged that the action of the Democracy was to defeat the action of the founders of the government in this respect. It had filled up the bench with politicians, and, worse than that, sought to make the Supreme Court a sort of stakeholder between contending factions of parties. He denied that the Dred Scott decision bound anybody on the political questions at issue. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Duell introduced a bill granting 160 acres of land to each officer and soldier who had served in the army for a period of five years, although not in any of the wars in which the country had been engaged.

Other bills were introduced in relation to boundary lands.

Mr. Montgomery introduced a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 11th of June; much confusion followed in consequence. An ineffectual motion was made to table it.

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Mr. Millson, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the enlargement of the branch of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, the Pacific Railroad was made the special order on and after Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Lovejoy, the House, under a suspension of the rules, took up the Homestead bill, as amended by the Senate, and substituted therefor the original House bill, by 104 against 59, so the subject will again go to the Senate.

The House passed the Senate amendment to regulate and increase the pay of the officers of the navy. It gives them an aggregate of 25 per cent over the present salaries.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor bill.

The proceedings were more than ordinarily turbulent throughout.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Stanton said the reputation of the House and of the country would be promoted by an adjournment.

Mr. Sherman wanted to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Adjourned.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bigler presented a memorial in favor of changing the tariff.

Mr. Fessenden called up the Deficiency bill as returned from the House. The latter had stricken out the provision for paying the widow of Lewis F. Linn arrears of mileage.

The Senate, after some delate, receded from its amendment.

Mr. Thompson introduced a joint resolution for the restoration of disgraced Baldwin to the active list as Lieutenant in the navy.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to grant the alternate sections of land to California for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Pearce the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and the Committee of Conference was ordered to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Davis's Territorial Resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Hale resumed his remarks. He corrected the statement made by Messrs. Lane and Pugh in regard to the action of Baldwin on the introduction of slaves. He contended that Indiana did petition for a suspension law prohibiting slavery for ten years, and Congress refused.

Slaves were taken in afterwards in violation of law, and the courts decided that the ordinance of '87 was binding, and all slaves, by virtue of it, emancipated. It was useless to deny that the ordinance of '87 was regarded as legal and binding. He read Mr. Randolph's speech in opposition to the petition of Indiana Territory, and said the great wrath of Jefferson was aroused by the wisdom of the refusal. He next referred to the interference of the Supreme Court in political questions, and said, in doing so, they hurt nobody, but damaged their own platforms. He touched at the idea that the Dred Scott decision disposed of the rights and interests of fifteen States of the Union who were no parties to the suit. The Union was before the Supreme Court on a habeas corpus could settle this question of the age. He argued at length to show that the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories had been constantly exercised and acknowledged.

Mr. Pugh said the ordinance of 1787 was never popular in the Northwest. The officers appointed under it ruled that section 6 was dead from. The ordinance of 1787 was never legally passed, slaves were held in all that territory in spite of the ordinance. Illinois, as well as Indiana, protested against the prohibition clause. The great flood of emigration, that filled up the Northwest, slavery had not been driven out; 40,000 ordinances would not have done it.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Senate.—A message was received from the President in relation to the capture of the negroes off the Isle of Pines by the U. S. steamer Wyandotte. Referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. Clingman introduced a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the Secretary of War, in regard to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation.

A discussion ensued as to the propriety of sending an armed force to the seat of War.

Mr. Davis contended that it could only be addressed to the President.

House.—The Senate Pacific Telegraph bill being under consideration, Mr. Bingham spoke of the vast importance of such a communication between the two oceans, which cannot be effected for years to come except by this measure. He denied that it creates a monopoly. It is an exclusive private privilege, but merely grants the right of way.

A number of gentlemen earnestly sought the floor, amid much confusion.

Mr. Maclay said that they wanted action, not speeches.

Mr. Smith, of Va., thought it unfair that the debate should be confined to the friends of the bill.

Mr. Alley replied.

The appropriation bill was then taken up. The committee non-concurred in an amendment relating to the Washington Aqueduct. Long explanatory speeches, but concurred in the amendment striking out appropriation for an auxiliary guard, and the bill passed. It appropriates about $5,700,000.

The House concurred in committee on coast survey, &c., appropriation bill.

On voting upon the amendments it was frequently ascertained that a quorum was not in attendance, and the Committee of Conference was ordered to report to the House with various amendments. The House then adjourned.

TERRIFIC TORNADO AT SALEM, IND.—*Two Persons Killed and Several Severely Wounded.*

SALEM, May 21, P. M.

A most terrific storm has just passed over this town, scattering ruin in every direction. About 4 o'clock P. M. the storm commenced darkening to the westward, and at 2:30 the storm reached its height. Several houses in and about the town were unroofed, and many were completely demolished. Amongst those in town was Johnson's grocery at the northwest corner of the public square, in which several persons had taken shelter from the storm, and from which they escaped with their lives. The grocery was immediately adjoining the new block of buildings erecting by Dawson Lyon, one end of which, that next to Johnson & Tully's grocery, is now lying flat, and the brick being newly set soon gave way, and a great portion of the end wall fell with a tremendous crash on the roof of the grocery, burying two men in the ruins, the others having escaped unhurt. The men were rescued as soon as possible, one, Levi Wright, escaping with a few slight scratches, while the other was seriously but it is thought not dangerously injured.

Accounts are arriving hourly from the country districts of disasters more or less destructive of life and property, and while I pen this sorawl a number of the citizens are out at "Bunker-Hill" school-house, about a mile and a half north of town, endeavoring to extricate the children from the ruins. This school-house is a large brick. There were quite a number of children at school at the time of the storm, and were all hurled in its ruins. Two are known to be killed and seven severely injured, among the teacher, are seriously injured. The latter is reported to have a leg and arm broken and is otherwise badly bruised.

The injured suffered considerably, the tin roofing being nearly all swept off and twisted up like so much paper. Mr. S. Brown had a very fine new house unroofed and Mr. Robert Harris had a considerable portion of the roof of his dwelling carried awaw. Mr. Smith's cabinet shop was completely demolished. Trees are blown in all directions.—*New Albany Ledger.*

Rape Case. — We learn that one night last week a young man named David Phipps committed a rape upon the person of a Mrs. Beasley, living in the immediate neighborhood of Mitchell. Mrs. Beasley's husband was absent at the time, but returned the same night, and on the following day a warrant was procured for the arrest of Phipps and delivered to a constable, who summoned a posse of twelve men, and at night surrounded the house where Phipps was, and demanded his surrender. The owner of the house barred his door and refused them admittance. While this was going on, Phipps raised a window and made for the brush, successfully making his escape.

Bedford (Ind.) Independent.

ITEMS.

Two shocks of earthquakes were experienced at Lexington, Ga., on the evening of the 24th ult., the same day of the shock in Tennessee. One of the concussions was sufficient to "dash water out of a tumbler on the tea-table and rattle the crockery considerably on a sideboard.

The Topeka Tribune says: "Emigration is now flowing into Kansas with more rapidity than at any other time in the history of the Territory. We greatly mistake if the next census of Kansas does not show a population of at least one hundred and thirty thousand."

Two Americans have opened a hotel upon the American plan in Hokodadi, Japan. It is pleasant to think that the eccentric heathen people of that section of the globe will have an opportunity of regaling themselves with maturinal "cocktails" and postprandial "brandies and water," prepared on scientific principles.

A woman in Newark, N. J., wore a flint ring which was so tight that its removal by ordinary means was impossible, and, the finger commencing to decompose, it was found necessary to amputate it. The superstitious woman manifested more uneasiness in parting with the ring than with the finger.

Mr. Reuben Blackburn, a respectable citizen of Scriven county, Georgia, was horribly murdered last week by a negro man, who afterwards threw him in the fire. The body of the murdered man was nearly consumed before it was discovered.

Joseph L. Ewing, Esq., an aged and highly respected citizen of Davidson county, and a Representative in the Tennessee Legislature of 1859, died on Wednesday night last at his residence on White's Creek. He was truly a good man and in all respects a most estimable citizen.

Mr. Isaac Garrett made an attempt to commit suicide a few days since near Nashville by cutting his throat. He was formerly a dry goods merchant in Nashville, and was always esteemed a good citizen and an honest man. It is supposed that at the time of the rash act he was laboring under a fit of mental aberration.

Dr. Charley Kraitser, formerly a professor in the University of Virginia, died at Morrisiana, N. Y., last week. He was a native of Hungary, and having participated in the Polish revolution, fled to the United States in 1838. He was the author of several remarkable works on philology.

Chicago was infested with pickpockets during the recent session of the Republican Convention. In one day losses were reported at the Wigwam of $2,445.

Letters from Florence, received in Boston, confirm the statements in regard to the dangerous illness of Rev. Theodore Parker. For several weeks previous to the date of the letter (the latter part of April) he had been failing sensibly, while a serious depression of spirits reacted upon his bodily condition.

A short time ago, a white man presented himself for repairs to a surgeon at Chicago, minus the choice of his lower lip, which he had bitten off by a negro in a fight. The amputated lip was found upon the floor of the room in which the contest had occurred, and stitched on in the faint hope that it "might again be inflicted."

Much excitement has been created at Swansboro', N. C., by the discovery of a marriage between a light mulatto man and a white woman. By the laws of the State, the union is illegal and void, but the clergyman who performed the ceremony—Mr. Peeler—rendered guilty of misdemeanor.

The stable and shed of F. H. Oremdorf, at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., was fired and destroyed with its contents on Friday last. The incendiary had the humanity to remove a valuable and favorite horse before firing the building.

The State Deparrment at Washington is in receipt of late despatches from our Ministers at London, Paris, Mr. Dallas intimates, it is said, that serious apprehensions are entertained by English statesmen for the general peace of Europe.

Gen. La Vega, recently taken prisoner at San Luis Potosi by the Liberalists and shot, was captured by Capt. May at Resaca de la Palma, and subsequently at Cerro Gordo. All the prisoners taken with Gen. La Vega were shot.

Edward Sanford, who was recently convicted of highway robbery in Charleston, S. C., and sentenced for execution on the first Friday in June, has received a commutation of sentence from Gov. Gist, on condition of imprisonment until the 1st of January, 1861, or of leaving the State.

A man by the name of Perkins has been arrested in Groveland, Mass., on the charge of bigamy. He has one wife living in Derry, N. H.; another in Concord, N. H.; and a third in Danvers, Mass., and a fourth in Groveland, Mass.

The box mill of Mr. Taylor, at South Danvers, Mass., was burned on Friday last. There were other occupants of the buildings besides Mr. Taylor's, viz., Mr. Cambell, who had a large force for the manufacture of boxes; by Mr. O. D. Howe, shoe finisher; and Messrs. Taggart & Son, who had a glazing machine for dressing morocco. In addition to the above, about 25 cords of bark, belonging to different parties, were consumed.

Wm. F. Crookshanks has been convicted in St. Mary's county, Md., and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for assaulting with intent to kill James B. Loker, of St. Inigoes district.

The United States steamship Wyandotte, Captain Stanley, sailed from Key West on the 7th for a cruise along the south side of Cuba. The Mohawk, Capt. Craven, will follow her soon.

Mr. Lovejoy's anti-slavery speech, delivered on the 10th ult., has been published in pamphlet form.

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Arrest for Counterfeiting.—On Tuesday of last week Dr. W. H. Springer, of Mitchell, was arrested for passing counterfeit money, and had a preliminary examination before Rice M. Brown, Esq., who ordered him to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court. While in the custody of the constable, however, a writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge Emerson, who decided that the case was not made out, and the prisoner was discharged.—*Bedford (Ind.) Independent.*

Preventive Against the Curculio.—It is said that a solution of aloes and water is a preventive against this troublesome insect. Dissolve one pound of aloes in two gallons of soft water, and when the buds are swelling apply about one pint of the solution to the base of the tree. It is worth trying.

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MARRIED,

By Rev. Thos. Bottomley, May 20th, 1860, Mr. JAMES A. CONNER to MISS MARGARET J. MORRIS, all of this city.

At Roaring Spring,